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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 215

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Co-operatives And Lesson Of 167 Years

12 Farm Loan Banks Have $2,062,986,000 Out on Mortgages

Marks 20th Year

System Is Based on That Started by Frederick of Prussia in 1769

Government assistance for the farmer — drought relief, crop control, erosion prevention, resettlement, marketing assistance and subsidies — emphasize the importance of the farmers' financial problem. The twentieth anniversary of establishment of the federal land banks provides an occasion to survey the development and work of this pioneer agricultural banking institution.

By W. I. Myers

Governor, Farm Credit Administration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A pageant of nearly 200 years of obscure history and the prosaic annals of agricultural economics join hands to make Aug. 7 a significant anniversary. On that day in 1916 the original Federal Farm Loan Board took the oath of office and the beginings of a system of rural credit for American farmers were made.

The stroke of President Wilson's pen, which had confirmed the congressional enactment, was a long-delayed reflex of another historical moment when on Aug. 29, 1769, King Frederick the Great of Prussia, in his Sans-Souci study, quilled his signature to a state decree.

What the warrior king of Prussia ordained for Silesia, Congress and President Wilson established for the United States; a co-operative credit system for long-term farm mortgages designed to lift the burden of oppressive interest rates from the shoulders of the farmers.

Greatest Farm Co-operative

The impulse started by the Prussian monarch and renewed by the American Congress has resulted, in the United States, in the building of the greatest agricultural co-operative in the world, with more than $2,000,000,000 of farm mortgage loans now outstanding.

Behind the purely economic significance of this Aug. 7 anniversary, lie little-known facts of trends and stresses in the past 50 years of American agricultural life; the advent and perfection of a system of rural credit which was competent to go far toward keeping our farmers' chins above the flood of the depression.

King Frederick of Prussia helped capitalize the first landschaft with a grant of $216,000; the landschaft, or land bank, being a co-operative body of landholders authorized to issue bonds backed by the landholders' farms, and paying 4 per cent interest; the co-operating borrowers themselves were charged 4½ or 5 per cent.

Spread Throughout Europe

From this small beginning, and with several modifications, the idea exemplified by King Frederick's landschaft system spread through nearly all the countries of central and western Europe—highly concentrated agricultural areas where for centuries new lands for settlement had been unknown, and mortgage debt was an ever-present specter.

In the America of 50 years ago nobody except a very few agricultural economists ever had heard of the landschaften; nor would the rest have been interested in them did they know about them, because the pinch of narowing frontiers for land exploitation had not yet begun to be acutely felt.

But when the soldiers returned from the Spanish-American War the last frontier of the West was largely represented by arid lands which could not be worked without heavy expense of irrigation. Indeed, at the turn of the century the last of the old frontiers disappeared in the colorful episodes of the "land rushes" in Oklahoma.

Costs Begin to Rise

With the lack of new lands for exploitation came rising costs of farm properties; more intensive labor; necessity for increased fertilization, for more farm machinery. The remarkable growth of industrialism in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first three decades of the present one evolved its own system of credit.

As industry perfected its operations it shortened its credit term periods more and more, until 60-to-90 days became the standard for short-term borrowings.

Farmers began to discover that the new and efficient credit system designed for commercial use was in nowise conformable to their own specialized needs. Moreover, there were wide areas of newly developed country—especially in the Rocky Mountain Basin—where there were not

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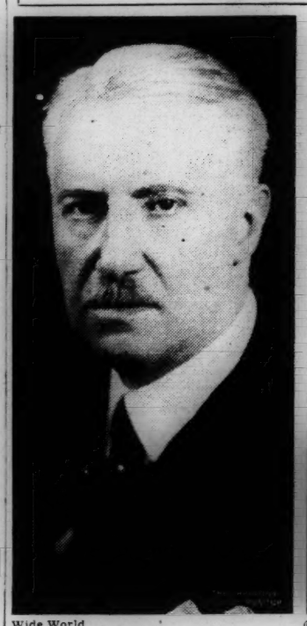
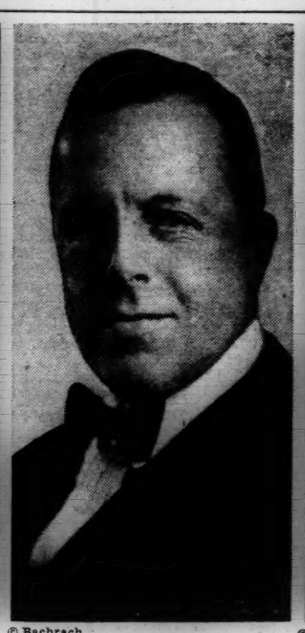
They Want a New Deal for Democracy



Wide World

Bainbridge Colby

Secretary of State Under President Wilson



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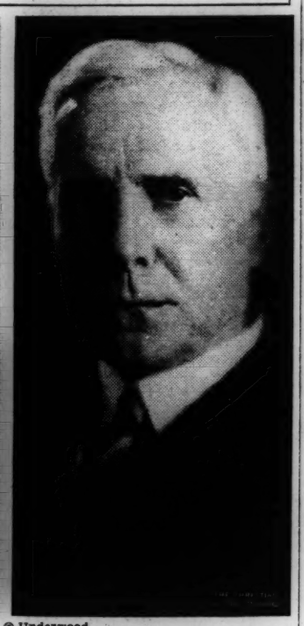
Joseph B. Ely

Former Democratic Governor of Massachusetts



© Underwood

James A. Reed

Former Democratic Senator From Missouri

Old Democratic Chiefs Hope To Beat Roosevelt

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (AP)—More than 30 anti-new deal Democrats, led by men once prominent in the party, met here today to pool their political resources in an effort to defeat President Roosevelt.

Many of those attending told reporters in private interviews that at this stage of the campaign they thought it futile to place a ticket of their own in the presidential race and thought the most promising course would be to back Governor Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee.

These alternatives had been brought into prominence by Sterling E. Edmunds, St. Louis attorney, who, acting with James A. Reed, former Democratic Senator from Missouri, issued the call for the meeting.

From Massachusetts came Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor; from Missouri, James A. Reed, former Democratic Senator, and from New York, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Wilson, all of whom joined in an unheeded plea to the Democratic

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Lax Interest in Safety at Sea By Bar Association Is Held Cause of Inadequate Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Criticism for failure to recommend legislation on safety at sea is directed at the Committee on Admiralty and Maritime Law of the American Bar Association by James W. Ryan, admiralty lawyer, in a minority report filed with the committee yesterday. Mr. Ryan said that delay in bringing about legislation to protect passengers at sea "might well be a contributing cause of serious sea disasters within the next year."

While admitting "the inadequacy of legislation" covering safety at sea, the short majority report, to which Mr. Ryan's statement was appended, declared the committee held the topic to be highly technical and "one for Congress to deal with," adding that three separate government bodies had been assigned to study the problem.

Mr. Ryan said that none of these agencies, the Senate committee, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the National Committee on Safety at Sea, had made any headway as yet. Mr. Ryan's recommendations include placing upon shipowners the responsibility for keeping their vessels in seaworthy condition and the blame for any carelessness of their employees. He further recommends "the extent of a shipowner's responsibility shall be actual damage to person or property resulting from unseaworthiness or from such carelessness of himself or his employees" and that the burden of proof of damage to person or property be on the shipowner.

"Shipowners must, like all other carriers and like any one else in the country," he said, "be held responsible for supplying unsafe vessels and for failure to make reasonable inspection before sending a vessel to sea, and for negligence of their employees in the course of the shipowner's business. The present law in these respects is generally admitted to be obsolete and unfitted to modern conditions."

Motorist Beware! Electric Eye Takes Place of 'Motorcop'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELLESMERE PORT, Eng.—Police of this Cheshire town believe they have found a way out of difference of opinion in cases where summoned motorists counter police charges of traveling at 40 miles an hour with claims that they were "almost at a standstill."

An invisible ray speed trap has been inaugurated on a new £375,000 arterial road here, measuring speeds of motorists in an area governed by the 30 m.p.h. speed limit.

Two rays are projected across the road, some distance apart. The speed of an automobile passing between them is automatically recorded on a special machine. The mechanism is the invention of Mr. G. C. Scrimgeour, Clerk to the Cheshire County Council.

Mr. Scrimgeour claims that his ray trap will help put an end to activities of those motorists who exceed the limit when the road seems clear and there is no car following behind them that might possibly be a mobile police car.

The new speed trap was inaugurated by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport. The Minister drove between the rays to allow the speed of his car to be recorded. He was afterwards given an explanation of the device and informed of his actual speed.

Happily he did not exceed the speed limit.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Aug. 7

Greece—Coup Rouses Balkan Suspicions

Balkan nations suspect that Greece is being converted into a Fascist military dictatorship through the instigation of Germany. Suspicion, voiced in Belgrade and Bucharest, focuses around the June visit of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Economics, to Greece. The assumption is that Dr. Schacht provided King George and Premier John Metaxas of Grece with inspiration for the present "temporary" dictatorship. In the meantime this week's peaceful coup in Greece, allegedly devised to stamp out Communism, is being consolidated, while the Chamber of Deputies is shuttered and silent.

King George leaves vacation-bound for Corfu Island, leaving behind a growing Liberal reaction. Feeling gulled, Greek Liberals charge the King with breaking his pledge that constitutional government would be preserved.

Olympics—Americans Hold Lead

America continues to run, jump and throw itself to what looks like its greatest Olympic victory since 1912 in Stockholm.

Finland's Gunnar Hoeckert wins the 5000-meter race, in record time, to give Finland its second distance running gold medal in the Berlin games.

Argentina wins the polo title, toppling Great Britain, 11 to 0.

Archie Williams, United States, captures the 400-meter run. Arthur Godfrey Brown, Great Britain, was second. Jimmie Luvalle, United States, third.

The United States collected a grand slam in the first three places of the decathlon on the basis of the first two events—the 100 meter sprint and the broad jump. Bob Clark of San Francisco, Jack Parker of Sacramento and Glenn Morris, Fort Collins, Colo. took first, second and third respectively.

Unofficial standings—(on 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis):

Men's track and field: United States 167, Germany 54¾, Finland 57¼ Japan 37 13-22, Great Britain 28 1-11, Italy 15 13-22, Sweden, 15 1-11, Canada 17 1-11, New Zealand 10, Holland 9, Switzerland 8, Poland 5 1-11, Norway 5, Brazil 2, Greece 2, Argentina 1, Austria 2-11, Hungary 2-11.

Women: Germany 44, Poland 14, Italy 13, United States 12, Japan 7, Canada 4, Austria 3, Holland 2, Sweden 1.

Details of Olympics: Sports Page.

Spain—Warship Shells Rebel Stronghold

The Leftist Spanish Government appears to be gathering headway against the Fascist rebels while off-side incidents arouse German ire.

General Riquelme, government commander, predicts that the rebels will be dislodged from the Guadarrama Mountains north of Madrid within days, perhaps, hours. This optimistic report follows Loyalist victories at several mountain passes.

Contrariwise, unconfirmed rebel advices depict Fascist forces flowing irrisistibly to the outskirts of Madrid. At Gibraltar, the Loyalist warship Jamie I shells rebel strongholds in Algeciras, flirting with further international wrath as shells burst close to British consulate. The reported Loyalist recapture of Cadiz, surrender of 2000 rebels at Saragossa, and the reopening of the railway to Badajoz suggest substantial gains for the Popular Front Government.

The Government seems, however, in very real danger of inviting costly foreign antagonisms by unrestrained incidents, Germany already in high dudgeon over the alleged execution of four of its nationals.

Neutrality—France Rushes 'Hands-Off' Pact

France rushes to get its proposed nonintervention pact drafted before the neutrality project collapses.

Germany, the United States and Great Britain have lodged protests

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

British Columbia's Liberals Suppress Threatened Revolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Liberal Government of British Columbia under T. D. Pattullo has overcome an outbreak in its own party ranks which threatened it with difficulties. The rebellious wing was determined to secure the retirement of Mr. Pettullo from the premiership, and attempted to force a general party convention at an early date.

The Government faced this issue at a recent meeting of the executive of the provincial Liberal Association, and its opposition to a convention before next June was upheld by a large majority, the proceedings being private. The meeting, representative of the party thorughout the Province, warmly endorsed the Government. As a result, the Government is confident that the budding revolt has been quashed and will not recur.

After a session of the Legislature in November, the Government is expected to go to the country seeking re-election in the autumn of 1937, and that Mr. Pattullo will continue to lead it is regarded as certain.

Latvia Stops Dole Payments As Jobs Mount

Ministry of Labor Claims Demand for Workers Exceeds Supply

Shortage on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The dole has been abolished here.

Behind this terse announcement of the Latvian Ministry of Labor stands the successful completion of a remarkable national effort by one of the smallest European states.

Twenty years ago Latvia was still a pair of the Tsar's Empire. Yet after less than two decades as an independent nation Latvia today is one of Europe's bright economic spots where the demand for labor is actually greater than the supply.

In his announcement on the favorable labor situation the Minister of Labor stressed the importance of filling all jobs with Latvian workers. He admitted that there are still a number of people in the towns who are unable to find work but that the countryside is now definitely short-handed—depleted by the absorption of 10,000 workers in urban industries.

Four Years Ago

Four years ago unemployment was at its worst, the monthly average close on 15,000 jobless. This was a heavy drain on the financial resources of the young nation with a small population of under 2,000,000. So the Government embarked on a courageous program of public works—courageous because the alleged benefits of such a program had not been proved, were still only on paper.

In June of this year, the unemployment figures for the whole of Latvia had dropped to 1426. And, although no more dole is to be paid out by the Government—except in special cases of urgency—the public works began seven years ago are to be completed.

Since the world slump, more than 35,000,000 lats. (approximately £2,200,000) have been spent on these works. Most of the money has come from a special unemployment fund to which State and municipal employees have contributed. The liberal professions have also helped to the extent of one to four per cent of their incomes, and there have been regular contributions by owners of immovable property and by employers who pay as much as their workers. In addition there have been annual budget appropriations.

75 Per Cent In Wages

About 75 per cent of the sums raised have been spent on wages to manual workers. Ten per cent have helped the families of the unemployed during the winter, paid for their rent and for the transport of the jobless to and from the public works. Five per cent accounted for materials and equipment supplied almost exclusively by Latvian industries .The remaining ten per cent of tries. The remaining ten per cent of intellectual workers.

One of the first tasks tackled by the government of Dr. Karlis Ulmanis was the improvement of the countryside. To facilitate communications between town and country a network of 210 kilometers of new roads was constructed on the out-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

France Rushes Neutrality Pact; Fresh Troops Defend Madrid; Spanish Islands Held in Peril

Political Alignments in Spain Often Against Personal Convictions

Robles Discovered On Side of Rebels

Gangster Methods Spread to Whole Nation as Rival Forces Clash

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 7—The arrest in Madrid of Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the old Reformists, now styled Democrats—really a small conservative faction—fixes the position of this party in Spain as anti-Government.

It is not, however, possible to define exactly the present position of the other political parties as circumstances are forcing individuals to take sides in many cases against their own inclinations.

In a general way the Traditionalists (old Carlists), members of the Renovacion Espanola, and the Fascists led by José Antonio Primo De Rivera are unconditional enemies of the Republican regime.

Gil Robles "Given Away"

Sympathy for the rebellion of Accion Popular, led by Robles, must, it is thought, be actively expressed wherever and whenever possible by reason of its Roman Catholic membership.

Gen. Francisco Franco, according to a government broadcast of Aug. 6, has "given away" Señor Gil Robles who recently denied participation in the rebellion by stating that Señor Gil Robles had with him in Lisbon 2,000,000 pesetas for the rebel cause.

The Basque Traditionalist Party is also fighting with the rebels for the Roman Catholic Church and because they favor the unity of Spain as against the Basque Nationalists who, while supporting the church, demand independence of the province.

Accion Republican Uzquieda, or Republican Left, and the Republicans constitute the right wing of the "Frente Popular" in which other groups are Socialists, Communists and Marxists of various shades of pinkness. These are supported by the General League of Workers, commonly known by the initials U. G. T.

Position of Labor Groups

The Confederation of Labor, or C. N. T., whose creed is half Anarchist and half Communist, based on the teaching of the old Russian revolutionary Bakunin, is now using the Frente Popular, as an instrument of battle. Until recently C. N. T. has been daggers drawn with U. G. T.

It is understood that the Federation of Spanish Anarchists or F. A. I. is also now playing a role far more important than ever before—it is

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Isles

Mediterranean Points That Are Giving Concern

Spanish Isles, Are They Safe From Invader?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—As the Spanish civil war drags on, some concern is being expressed, particularly in Paris, but also in London, lest Italy and Germany should take advantage of Spain's temporary impotence to seize the Balearic Islands or Spanish Morocco.

It is probable that such fears are exaggerated. Their existence adds considerably to the complications of an already delicate situation, because it arouses the suspicion of ulterior motives behind actions which are capable of perfectly normal explanation.

Incidents Magnified

Thus when German warships arrive in Spanish waters it is immediately rumored they have not merely gone to help German citizens, but to be in readiness to seize the islands of Mallorca and Minorca if the Spanish Government does not give a satisfactory reply to the German protest against the alleged murder of four Germans in Barcelona.

Even the protest itself is elevated into an ultimatum designed to pave the way for seizure of the islands.

Strategic Points

A glance at the map shows that strategically both the Balearic Islands and Spanish Morocco are

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Victories for Loyalists Reported in Madrid and Cordoba Areas

Germany Protests Attack on Vessel

Italy's Firm Opposition to Reds May Delay Non-intervention

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 7—Thanks to the arrival of reinforcements from Valencia, Ciudad Real and other provinces were not cut off by Spanish rebels. The Government has heard with comparative equanimity of the landing of Moroccans. So far as is known here the number of these forces which have reached Spain does not exceed 3000—insufficient to modify the strategic situation to any marked extent.

The two main rebel forces in the south, according to Alvarez Antula, Socialist Deputy, are respectively 400 and 200 kilometers from Madrid, one near Cordoba, the other in Siena Morena, between the provinces of Jaén and Ciudad Real. Miners are entrenched nearby to prevent their advance on the capital.

On the Guadarrama front the Government has pushed the insurgents back for the past few days, Señor Antula said. Moreover he believes Oviedo, a mining town now in hands of the rebels, is on the verge of surrender, owing to lack of food. Its fall would release a number of Asturian miners for use elsewhere.

Soldiers Throng Madrid In Readiness to Join Forces in Guadarramas

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MADRID, Aug. 7—Fresh and decisive victories for Loyalist arms in the Guadarrama chain north of the capital and near the rebel concentration point of Cordoba in the south were reported today.

Coincident with these advices came an announcement from General Riquelme, commanding Popular Front troops in the Guadarramas, that the insurgents would be dislodged from the mountains within a few days and possibly within a few hours.

Advance in North

Loyal troops, said advices to Madrid, had occupied Alcolea, a little more than three miles from Cordoba, and Baena, about 37 miles from that city.

The Government announced an advance of 4½ miles in the mountain chain which stands like a protective crescent north of the capital. It also claimed the occupation of two towns in Aragon and an important rebel communication center.

The fate of Cadiz, southwestern seaport, remained in doubt after unofficial reports of its capture by Leftists were not confirmed.

Troops Crowd Madrid

Columns of reinforcements continued to march northward from Vicalvaro, the Government's concentration point just outside Madrid. Hundreds of soldiers thronged the capital in readiness to join the departing militia.

An attempted uprising at the military barracks at Alcoy in Alicante Province was reported quickly suppressed after the deaths of two majors and a lieutenant colonel.

An official decree at Madrid elevated Lieut. Col. Juan Sarabia to the post of War Minister succeeding General Castello. Leopoldo Menendez was named sub-secretary for war.

Rebel Financier Jailed

Leftist authorities in the Capital arrested the Marquis de Urquijo, secretary to Juan March, wealthy Spaniard who the government charges has been financing the rebel cause. Also jailed was Lieut. Col. Gallarza Morante.

Revision of the Spanish consular service continued with consuls at Lisbon and Rome ordered dismissed.

The Capital was almost completely dark during the night after the government ordered all lights extinguished at 10 p. m. Officials declared the order was only a precautionary measure such as taken in other capitals as an educational act.

Republican Support

Some Left Republicans have joined the Government campaign, the Leftist leader, Fernando de los Rios, asserted, to add their numbers to Socialists and Communists.

Truckloads of food and vegetables were reported en route to Madrid from Murcia, central eastern province, some of which were to continue toward the mountain frontier.

Arms and War Materials Barred in French Text On Neutrality Pact

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP)—The French Government drove forward today toward a European nonintervention accord for the Spanish civil war.

Premier Leon Blum and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos conferred all morning at the Quai d'Orsay on the tense situation on the Continent

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Birds of Prey Sight the WPA

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Men on Relief!

Fifth of Twelve Articles

"If you will furnish this office with a letter of recommendation from the Democratic chairman of your county or Reynolds' manager, I will be more than glad to take your case up with the Works Progress Administration in Watauga County and do everything I can in an effort to help you. This procedure is followed in all instances."

This excerpt from a letter signed by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, placed in the Congressional Record by Senator Lester J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa, gives a political recipe for getting a job on the administrative or supervisory staff of the organization which directs and distributes relief in the United States.

Not all appointments are made by the political method.

Claim Merit Is First

From credible sources in Washington one hears that a substantial majority of the personnel selections in FERA or now WPA have been made without regard for political endorsements but with reference solely to qualifications as social workers, engineers, accountants or whatever is needed.

Nevertheless, both the FERA and the WPA have been erected outside the civil service system and still operate under that exemption, though it is frequently intimated that some sort of federal relief organization must be permanent and though the Civil Service Commission recommends that all permanent branches of the Government be brought under the regulations of the classified service. So long as this situation exists, the pressure for the political rather than the merit method of selection will be strong and will be difficult to resist.

Effect of Spoilsmanship

Yesterday there were described the tendencies toward abuse of relief by partisan distribution to the recipients on the rolls. Today's article will deal chiefly with the effect of spoilsmanship in its continual effort to capture and load down the administrative staff with political appointments.

Charges of this nature, of course, figured largely in the attacks of Senator Rush D. Holt (D.) of West Virginia upon the WPA in his State. These drew from Harry L. Hopkins, National Relief Administrator, a declaration that the staff in West Virginia had been appointed entirely on merit, that political recommendations were given only the same consideration as recommendations from any other citizens and that 60 per cent of all administrative employees there had had no recommendation from any official or political source.

In Westchester County, N. Y., Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, chairman of the county recreation commission, asserts that the WPA force of superintendents and foremen was selected actually by William Cronin, Democratic county boss, rather than by the engineer who is district director. She made up a list of the superintendents and foremen drawing more than the $94 subsistence wage in the town of Mamaroneck.

According to this list, 24 out of 27 were district party leaders or workers, while only 13 of the 27 were construction men of any sort or experienced labor foremen.

The remaining 14 included a golf professional, a caddy and salesman, a taxicab driver, an insurance salesman and chauffeur, a milkman, a laundry worker, a newspaperman, three clerks and one man of no regu-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Spain's Croesus Behind Revolt?

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Behind the revolution which is engrossing Spain and shaking all Europe is reputed to be one of the most powerful and romantic figures the land of dons has produced.

He is Juan March, "Rockefeller of Spain," who is credited with being one of the world's richest men, and whose secretary Marquis de Urquijo has been arrested by the Leftists. He is said to be providing much of the money for the Fascist drive to unseat the present government with its communistic backing.

Señor March has a finger in most of the monopolies of the country, its banks and electrical utilities corporations, and other enterprises.

He began his financial career as an apprentice stevedore, earning about 16 cents a day unloading bales of tobacco. A few years later he had a tobacco monopoly and was wielding vast influence.

Several times during the monarchy he was called before the civil courts to explain his transactions. Once under Primo de Rivera's dictatorship he was accused of piracy on the Mediterranean and escaped to France disguised as a curate. Later he was exonerated.

Under the republic he was charged by officials on a half dozen counts having to do with improper use of money in obtaining concessions under the monarchy.

In 1931 he was expelled from the Chamber of Deputies (or "moral incompatability" and then was arrested and jailed on a charge of bribery in obtaining tobacco concessions in Morocco. He escaped into Gibraltar.

In 1933 the Spanish Parliament approved his election as a deputy and he was allowed to return.

Señor March is reported to be in Portugal. With him is said to be another outstanding backer of the revolutionists—José Maria Gil Robles, 38-year-old newspaperman-educator-lawyer-politician, who has been leader of the Roman Catholic Party known as the Populuar Agrarian Action.

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Spread Throughout Europe

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In the America of 50 years ago nobody except a very few agricultural economists ever had heard of the landschaften; nor would the rest have been interested in them did they know about them, because the pinch of narowing frontiers for land exploitation had not yet begun to be acutely felt.

But when the soldiers returned from the Spanish-American War the last frontier of the West was largely represented by arid lands which could not be worked without heavy expense of irrigation. Indeed, at the turn of the century the last of the old frontiers disappeared in the colorful episodes of the "land rushes" in Oklahoma.

Costs Begin to Rise

With the lack of new lands for exploitation came rising costs of farm properties; more intensive labor; necessity for increased fertilization, for more farm machinery. The remarkable growth of industrialism in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first three decades of the present one evolved its own system of credit.

As industry perfected its operations it shortened its credit term periods more and more, until 60-to-90 days became the standard for short-term borrowings.

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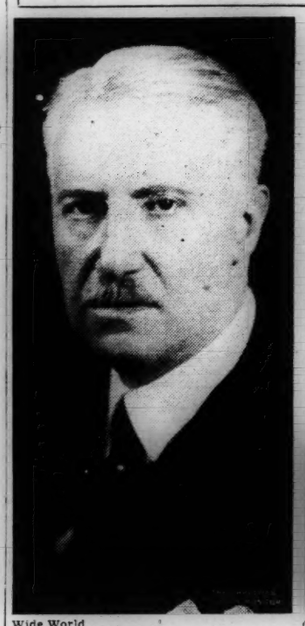
They Want a New Deal for Democracy



Wide World

Bainbridge Colby
Secretary of State Under President Wilson

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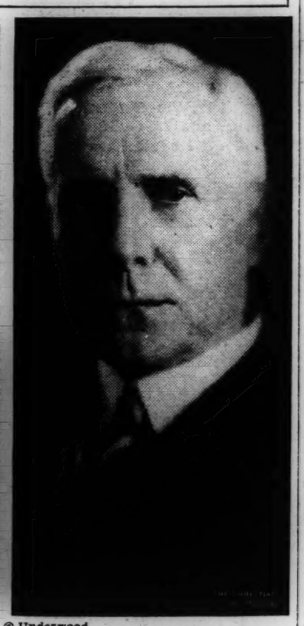
Joseph B. Ely
Former Democratic Governor of Massachusetts



© Underwood

James A. Reed
Former Democratic Senator From Missouri

Old Democratic Chiefs Hope To Beat Roosevelt

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (AP)—More than 30 anti-new deal Democrats, led by men once prominent in the party, met here today to pool their political resources in an effort to defeat President Roosevelt.

Many of those attending told reporters in private interviews that at this stage of the campaign they thought it futile to place a ticket of their own in the presidential race and thought the most promising course would be to back Governor Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee.

These alternatives had been brought into prominence by Sterling E. Edmunds, St. Louis attorney, who, acting with James A. Reed, former Democratic Senator from Missouri, issued the call for the meeting.

From Massachusetts came Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor; from Missouri, James A. Reed, former Democratic Senator, and from New York, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Wilson, all of whom joined in an unheeded plea to the Democratic

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Lax Interest in Safety at Sea By Bar Association Is Held Cause of Inadequate Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Criticism for failure to recommend legislation on safety at sea is directed at the Committee on Admiralty and Maritime Law of the American Bar Association by James W. Ryan, admiralty lawyer, in a minority report filed with the committee yesterday. Mr. Ryan said that delay in bringing about legislation to protect passengers at sea "might well be a contributing cause of serious sea disasters within the next year."

While admitting "the inadequacy of legislation" covering safety at sea, the short majority report, to which Mr. Ryan's statement was appended, declared the committee held the topic to be highly technical and "one for Congress to deal with," adding that three separate government bodies had been assigned to study the problem.

Mr. Ryan said that none of these agencies, the Senate committee, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the National Committee on Safety at Sea, had made any headway as yet. Mr. Ryan's recommendations include placing upon shipowners the responsibility for keeping their vessels in seaworthy condition and the blame for any carelessness of their employees. He further recommends "the extent of a shipowner's responsibility shall be actual damage to person or property resulting from unseaworthiness or from such carelessness of himself or his employees" and that the burden of proof of damage to person or property be on the shipowner.

"Shipowners must, like all other carriers and like any one else in the country," he said, "be held responsible for supplying unsafe vessels and for failure to make reasonable inspection before sending a vessel to sea, and for negligence of their employees in the course of the shipowner's business. The present law in these respects is generally admitted to be obsolete and unfitted to modern conditions."

Motorist Beware! Electric Eye Takes Place of 'Motorcop'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELLESMERE PORT, Eng.—Police of this Cheshire town believe they have found a way out of difference of opinion in cases where summoned motorists counter police charges of traveling at 40 miles an hour with claims that they were "almost at a standstill."

An invisible ray speed trap has been inaugurated on a new £375,000 arterial road here, measuring speeds of motorists in an area governed by the 30 m.p.h. speed limit.

Two rays are projected across the road, some distance apart. The speed of an automobile passing between them is automatically recorded on a special machine. The mechanism is the invention of Mr. G. C. Scrimgeour, Clerk to the Cheshire County Council.

Mr. Scrimgeour claims that his ray trap will help put an end to activities of those motorists who exceed the limit when the road seems clear and there is no car following behind them that might possibly be a mobile police car.

The new speed trap was inaugurated by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport. The Minister drove between the rays to allow the speed of his car to be recorded. He was afterwards given an explanation of the device and informed of his actual speed.

Happily he did not exceed the speed limit.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Aug. 7

Greece—Coup Rouses Balkan Suspicions

Balkan nations suspect that Greece is being converted into a Fascist military dictatorship through the instigation of Germany. Suspicion, voiced in Belgrade and Bucharest, focuses around the June visit of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Economics, to Greece. The assumption is that Dr. Schacht provided King George and Premier John Metaxas of Greece with inspiration for the present "temporary" dictatorship. In the meantime this week's peaceful coup in Greece, allegedly devised to stamp out Communism, is being consolidated, while the Chamber of Deputies is shuttered and silent.

King George leaves vacation-bound for Corfu Island, leaving behind a growing Liberal reaction. Feeling gulled, Greek Liberals charge the King with breaking his pledge that constitutional government would be preserved.

Olympics—Americans Hold Lead

America continues to run, jump and throw itself to what looks like its greatest Olympic victory since 1912 in Stockholm.

Finland's Gunnar Hoeckert wins the 5000-meter race, in record time, to give Finland its second distance running gold medal in the Berlin games.

Argentina wins the polo title, toppling Great Britain, 11 to 0.

Archie Williams, United States, captures the 400-meter run. Arthur Godfrey Brown, Great Britain, was second. Jimmie Luvalle, United States, third.

The United States collected a grand slam in the first three places of the decathlon on the basis of the first two events—the 100 meter sprint and the broad jump. Bob Clark of San Francisco, Jack Parker of Sacramento and Glenn Morris, Fort Collins, Colo. took first, second and third respectively.

Unofficial standings—(on 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis):

Men's track and field: United States 167, Germany 54¾, Finland 57¼ Japan 37 13-22, Great Britain 28 1-11, Italy 15 13-22, Sweden, 15 1-11, Canada 17 1-11, New Zealand 10, Holland 9, Switzerland 8, Poland 5 1-11, Norway 5, Brazil 2, Greece 2, Argentina 1, Austria 2-11, Hungary 2-11.

Women: Germany 44, Poland 14, Italy 13, United States 12, Japan 7, Canada 4, Austria 3, Holland 2, Sweden 1.

Details of Olympics: Sports Page.

Spain—Warship Shells Rebel Stronghold

The Leftist Spanish Government appears to be gathering headway against the Fascist rebels while off-side incidents arouse German ire.

General Riquelme, government commander, predicts that the rebels will be dislodged from the Guadarrama Mountains north of Madrid within days, perhaps, hours. This optimistic report follows Loyalist victories at several mountain passes.

Contrariwise, unconfirmed rebel advices depict Fascist forces flowing irrisistibly to the outskirts of Madrid. At Gibraltar, the Loyalist warship Jamie I shells rebel strongholds in Algeciras, flirting with further international wrath as shells burst close to British consulate. The reported Loyalist recapture of Cadiz, surrender of 2000 rebels at Saragossa, and the reopening of the railway to Badajoz suggest substantial gains for the Popular Front Government.

The Government seems, however, in very real danger of inviting costly foreign antagonisms by unrestrained incidents, Germany already in high dudgeon over the alleged execution of four of its nationals.

Neutrality—France Rushes 'Hands-Off' Pact

France rushes to get its proposed nonintervention pact drafted before the neutrality project collapses.

Germany, the United States and Great Britain have lodged protests

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British Columbia's Liberals Suppress Threatened Revolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Liberal Government of British Columbia under T. D. Pattullo has overcome an outbreak in its own party ranks which threatened it with difficulties. The rebellious wing was determined to secure the retirement of Mr. Pettullo from the premiership, and attempted to force a general party convention at an early date.

The Government faced this issue at a recent meeting of the executive of the provincial Liberal Association, and its opposition to a convention before next June was upheld by a large majority, the proceedings being private. The meeting, representative of the party thorughout the Province, warmly endorsed the Government. As a result, the Government is confident that the budding revolt has been quashed and will not recur.

After a session of the Legislature in November, the Government is expected to go to the country seeking re-election in the autumn of 1937, and that Mr. Pattullo will continue to lead it is regarded as certain.

Latvia Stops Dole Payments As Jobs Mount

Ministry of Labor Claims Demand for Workers Exceeds Supply

Shortage on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The dole has been abolished here.

Behind this terse announcement of the Latvian Ministry of Labor stands the successful completion of a remarkable national effort by one of the smallest European states.

Twenty years ago Latvia was still a pair of the Tsar's Empire. Yet after less than two decades as an independent nation Latvia today is one of Europe's bright economic spots where the demand for labor is actually greater than the supply.

In his announcement on the favorable labor situation the Minister of Labor stressed the importance of filling all jobs with Latvian workers. He admitted that there are still a number of people in the towns who are unable to find work but that the countryside is now definitely short-handed—depleted by the absorption of 10,000 workers in urban industries.

Four Years Ago

Four years ago unemployment was at its worst, the monthly average close on 15,000 jobless. This was a heavy drain on the financial resources of the young nation with a small population of under 2,000,000. So the Government embarked on a courageous program of public works—courageous because the alleged benefits of such a program had not been proved, were still only on paper.

In June of this year, the unemployment figures for the whole of Latvia had dropped to 1426. And, although no more dole is to be paid out by the Government—except in special cases of urgency—the public works began seven years ago are to be completed.

Since the world slump, more than 35,000,000 lats. (approximately £2,200,000) have been spent on these works. Most of the money has come from a special unemployment fund to which State and municipal employees have contributed. The liberal professions have also helped to the extent of one to four per cent of their incomes, and there have been regular contributions by owners of immovable property and by employers who pay as much as their workers. In addition there have been annual budget appropriations.

75 Per Cent In Wages

About 75 per cent of the sums raised have been spent on wages to manual workers. Ten per cent have helped the families of the unemployed during the winter, paid for their rent and for the transport of the jobless to and from the public works. Five per cent accounted for materials and equipment supplied almost exclusively by Latvian industries .The remaining ten per cent of tries. The remaining ten per cent of intellectual workers.

One of the first tasks tackled by the government of Dr. Karlis Ulmanis was the improvement of the countryside. To facilitate communications between town and country a network of 210 kilometers of new roads was constructed on the out-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

France Rushes Neutrality Pact; Fresh Troops Defend Madrid; Spanish Islands Held in Peril

Political Alignments in Spain Often Against Personal Convictions

Robles Discovered On Side of Rebels

Gangster Methods Spread to Whole Nation as Rival Forces Clash

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 7—The arrest in Madrid of Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the old Reformists, now styled Democrats—really a small conservative faction—fixes the position of this party in Spain as anti-Government.

It is not, however, possible to define exactly the present position of the other political parties as circumstances are forcing individuals to take sides in many cases against their own inclinations.

In a general way the Traditionalists (old Carlists), members of the Renovacion Espanola, and the Fascists led by José Antonio Primo De Rivera are unconditional enemies of the Republican regime.

Gil Robles "Given Away"

Sympathy for the rebellion of Accion Popular, led by Robles, must, it is thought, be actively expressed wherever and whenever possible by reason of its Roman Catholic membership.

Gen. Francisco Franco, according to a government broadcast of Aug. 6, has "given away" Señor Gil Robles who recently denied participation in the rebellion by stating that Señor Gil Robles had with him in Lisbon 2,000,000 pesetas for the rebel cause.

The Basque Traditionalist Party is also fighting with the rebels for the Roman Catholic Church and because they favor the unity of Spain as against the Basque Nationalists who, while supporting the church, demand independence of the province.

Accion Republican Uzquieda, or Republican Left, and the Republicans constitute the right wing of the "Frente Popular" in which other groups are Socialists, Communists and Marxists of various shades of pinkness. These are supported by the General League of Workers, commonly known by the initials U. G. T.

Position of Labor Groups

The Confederation of Labor, or C. N. T., whose creed is half Anarchist and half Communist, based on the teaching of the old Russian revolutionary Bakunin, is now using the Frente Popular, as an instrument of battle. Until recently C. N. T. has been daggers drawn with U. G. T.

It is understood that the Federation of Spanish Anarchists or F. A. I. is also now playing a role far more important than ever before—it is

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Isles
Mediterranean Points That Are Giving Concern

Spanish Isles, Are They Safe From Invader?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—As the Spanish civil war drags on, some concern is being expressed, particularly in Paris, but also in London, lest Italy and Germany should take advantage of Spain's temporary impotence to seize the Balearic Islands or Spanish Morocco.

It is probable that such fears are exaggerated. Their existence adds considerably to the complications of an already delicate situation, because it arouses the suspicion of ulterior motives behind actions which are capable of perfectly normal explanation.

Incidents Magnified

Thus when German warships arrive in Spanish waters it is immediately rumored they have not merely gone to help German citizens, but to be in readiness to seize the islands of Mallorca and Minorca if the Spanish Government does not give a satisfactory reply to the German protest against the alleged murder of four Germans in Barcelona.

Even the protest itself is elevated into an ultimatum designed to pave the way for seizure of the islands.

Strategic Points

A glance at the map shows that strategically both the Balearic Islands and Spanish Morocco are

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Victories for Loyalists Reported in Madrid and Cordoba Areas

Germany Protests Attack on Vessel

Italy's Firm Opposition to Reds May Delay Non-intervention

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 7—Thanks to the arrival of reinforcements from Valencia, Ciudad Real and other provinces were not cut off by Spanish rebels. The Government has heard with comparative equanimity of the landing of Moroccans. So far as is known here the number of these forces which have reached Spain does not exceed 3000—insufficient to modify the strategic situation to any marked extent.

The two main rebel forces in the south, according to Alvarez Antula, Socialist Deputy, are respectively 400 and 200 kilometers from Madrid, one near Cordoba, the other in Siena Morena, between the provinces of Jaén and Ciudad Real. Miners are entrenched nearby to prevent their advance on the capital.

On the Guadarrama front the Government has pushed the insurgents back for the past few days, Señor Antula said. Moreover he believes Oviedo, a mining town now in hands of the rebels, is on the verge of surrender, owing to lack of food. Its fall would release a number of Asturian miners for use elsewhere.

Soldiers Throng Madrid In Readiness to Join Forces in Guadarramas

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Aug. 7—Fresh and decisive victories for Loyalist arms in the Guadarrama chain north of the capital and near the rebel concentration point of Cordoba in the south were reported today.

Coincident with these advices came an announcement from General Riquelme, commanding Popular Front troops in the Guadarramas, that the insurgents would be dislodged from the mountains within a few days and possibly within a few hours.

Advance in North

Loyal troops, said advices to Madrid, had occupied Alcolea, a little more than three miles from Cordoba, and Baena, about 37 miles from that city.

The Government announced an advance of 4½ miles in the mountain chain which stands like a protective crescent north of the capital. It also claimed the occupation of two towns in Aragon and an important rebel communication center.

The fate of Cadiz, southwestern seaport, remained in doubt after unofficial reports of its capture by Leftists were not confirmed.

Troops Crowd Madrid

Columns of reinforcements continued to march northward from Vicalvaro, the Government's concentration point just outside Madrid. Hundreds of soldiers thronged the capital in readiness to join the departing militia.

An attempted uprising at the military barracks at Alcoy in Alicante Province was reported quickly suppressed after the deaths of two majors and a lieutenant colonel.

An official decree at Madrid elevated Lieut. Col. Juan Sarabia to the post of War Minister succeeding General Castello. Leopoldo Menendez was named sub-secretary for war.

Rebel Financier Jailed

Leftist authorities in the Capital arrested the Marquis de Urquijo, secretary to Juan March, wealthy Spaniard who the government charges has been financing the rebel cause. Also jailed was Lieut. Col. Gallarza Morante.

Revision of the Spanish consular service continued with consuls at Lisbon and Rome ordered dismissed.

The Capital was almost completely dark during the night after the government ordered all lights extinguished at 10 p. m. Officials declared the order was only a precautionary measure such as taken in other capitals as an educational act.

Republican Support

Some Left Republicans have joined the Government campaign, the Leftist leader, Fernando de los Rios, asserted, to add their numbers to Socialists and Communists.

Truckloads of food and vegetables were reported en route to Madrid from Murcia, central eastern province, some of which were to continue toward the mountain frontier.

Birds of Prey Sight the WPA

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Men on Relief!
Fifth of Twelve Articles

"If you will furnish this office with a letter of recommendation from the Democratic chairman of your county or Reynolds' manager, I will be more than glad to take your case up with the Works Progress Administration in Watauga County and do everything I can in an effort to help you. This procedure is followed in all instances."

This excerpt from a letter signed by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, placed in the Congressional Record by Senator Lester J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa, gives a political recipe for getting a job on the administrative or supervisory staff of the organization which directs and distributes relief in the United States.

Not all appointments are made by the political method.

Claim Merit Is First

From credible sources in Washington one hears that a substantial majority of the personnel selections in FERA or now WPA have been made without regard for political endorsements but with reference solely to qualifications as social workers, engineers, accountants or whatever is needed.

Nevertheless, both the FERA and the WPA have been erected outside the civil service system and still operate under that exemption, though it is frequently intimated that some sort of federal relief organization must be permanent and though the Civil Service Commission recommends that all permanent branches of the Government be brought under the regulations of the classified service. So long as this situation exists, the pressure for the political rather than the merit method of selection will be strong and will be difficult to resist.

Effect of Spoilsmanship

Yesterday there were described the tendencies toward abuse of relief by partisan distribution to the recipients on the rolls. Today's article will deal chiefly with the effect of spoilsmanship in its continual effort to capture and load down the administrative staff with political appointments.

Charges of this nature, of course, figured largely in the attacks of Senator Rush D. Holt (D.) of West Virginia upon the WPA in his State. These drew from Harry L. Hopkins, National Relief Administrator, a declaration that the staff in West Virginia had been appointed entirely on merit, that political recommendations were given only the same consideration as recommendations from any other citizens and that 60 per cent of all administrative employees there had had no recommendation from any official or political source.

In Westchester County, N. Y., Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, chairman of the county recreation commission, asserts that the WPA force of superintendents and foremen was selected actually by William Cronin, Democratic county boss, rather than by the engineer who is district director. She made up a list of the superintendents and foremen drawing more than the $94 subsistence wage in the town of Mamaroneck.

According to this list, 24 out of 27 were district party leaders or workers, while only 13 of the 27 were construction men of any sort or experienced labor foremen.

The remaining 14 included a golf professional, a caddy and salesman, a taxicab driver, an insurance salesman and chauffeur, a milkman, a laundry worker, a newspaperman, three clerks and one man of no regu-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Spain's Croesus Behind Revolt?

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Behind the revolution which is engrossing Spain and shaking all Europe is reputed to be one of the most powerful and romantic figures the land of dons has produced.

He is Juan March, "Rockefeller of Spain," who is credited with being one of the world's richest men, and whose secretary Marquis de Urquijo has been arrested by the Leftists. He is said to be providing much of the money for the Fascist drive to unseat the present government with its communistic backing.

Señor March has a finger in most of the monopolies of the country, its banks and electrical utilities corporations, and other enterprises.

He began his financial career as an apprentice stevedore, earning about 16 cents a day unloading bales of tobacco. A few years later he had a tobacco monopoly and was wielding vast influence.

Several times during the monarchy he was called before the civil courts to explain his transactions. Once under Primo de Rivera's dictatorship he was accused of piracy on the Mediterranean and escaped to France disguised as a curate. Later he was exonerated.

Under the republic he was charged by officials on a half dozen counts having to do with improper use of money in obtaining concessions under the monarchy.

In 1931 he was expelled from the Chamber of Deputies for "moral incompatability" and then was arrested and jailed on a charge of bribery in obtaining tobacco concessions in Morocco. He escaped into Gibraltar.

In 1933 the Spanish Parliament approved his election as a deputy and he was allowed to return.

Señor March is reported to be in Portugal. With him is said to be another outstanding backer of the revolutionists—José Maria Gil Robles, 38-year-old newspaperman-educator-lawyer-politician, who has been leader of the Roman Catholic Party known as the Populuar Agrarian Action.

Arms and War Materials Barred in French Text On Neutrality Pact

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP)—The French Government drove forward today toward a European nonintervention accord for the Spanish civil war.

Premier Leon Blum and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos conferred all morning at the Quai d'Orsay on the tense situation on the Continent

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

President Still Favors WPA Because It Gives Needy Jobs; PWA Under Ickes Slips Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Probably not one in 100 American citizens can explain offhand the difference between PWA and WPA, yet considerable time has been spent by Government officials in the last three years arguing what share of relief funds each of these agencies should administer.

The wrangling has flared up anew now with the distribution of relief funds for the coming fiscal year.

When the Roosevelt Administration's relief policies were first formulated back in 1933, PWA was designated as the major pump-priming agency, with the bulk of the money to spend. The initial recovery appropriation authorized two months after Mr. Roosevelt took office gave PWA $3,300,000,000 and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration only $500,000.

In the three intervening years, the tables have been turned. This spring, the Works Progress Administration, successor to the FERA, received an appropriation of $1,425,000,000. PWA was told that it might spend a mere $300,000,000 out of the revolving fund of the RFC.

President Roosevelt has shown a growing partiality for the type of relief jobs created by the Works Progress Administration under Harry L. Hopkins. They are less expensive, faster moving, and as a whole, less permanent than the heavy construction to which PWA, under Harold L. Ickes, has given preference. Pump-priming has been discarded as a futile objective and the immediate creation of work for the needy has been placed foremost.

Congressmen and other politcians prefer the PWA type of relief because it gives local communities more opportunity to say whether they want a schoolhouse or a sewer or a new street surface.

Wanted All for Hopkins

When this year's relief appropriation bill was before Congress, President Roosevelt asked that the money all be turned over to Mr. Hopkins for distribution. A PWA bloc was quickly organzed and in the end secured an assurance that $300,000,000 would be set aside for the use of Mr. Ickes' PWA.

The President still insisted that the WPA type of quick-moving project prevail, whether sponsored by the PWA or WPA. He laid down a rule that he would approve only those projects which can care for a maximum of destitute persons. If a city cannot show that it has enough persons on relief or an equivalent level of destitution to build its new school building, then it does not get the money.

Ickes Faces Handicap

Most PWA projects require a certain number of skilled workers and in many cases it has been impossible to find persons of the right skills among people on the relief rolls. For this reason, Mr. Ickes has complained to the President that his limitation is making it practically impossible to go ahead with projects planned for a number of states.

It has been nearly a month and a half since the relief appropriation passed Congress. PWA had more than enough applications in its pigeonhole to get the $300,000,000 to work immediately. The President's ruling has made such a tangle of red tape, however, that only $50,000,000 has been allotted thus far,—and this was distributed only last week.

On the President's orders, each proposed project had to be resubmitted to its sponsors for fuller information as to the number of jobs it would provide. Then the papers were passed along to Mr. Hopkins to ascertain if the relief rolls in the locality included the names of sufficient men of the proper skills to carry out the project.

Mr. Ickes admits that he is about at the end of his rope now. He sees little prospect of finding many other projects that can employ only relief labor.

President Roosevelt looks at the problem from another angle. Unless PWA projects take care of a larger portion of the relief load than they have done in the past, the money Congress has appropriated will not last until next year.

View in New England

On his recent trip to New England, the President discovered that in Vermont, only 51 per cent of the workers employed by PWA were on relief—that is, absolutely without means of support—and in New Hampshire only 35 per cent were on relief.

Whether the President will continue to insist that his 100 per cent relief ruling must be enforced, is problematical. Mr. Ickes hopes not because it may mean either the end of PWA or it may tempt cities and towns to pad their relief rolls in order to get PWA money.

Pan-American Parley Is Set to Open Dec. 1

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg., Aug. 7

THE Pan-American Peace Conference called by President Roosevelt will open here Dec. 1, Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas announced yesterday.

Señor Saavedra Lamas declared all nations which had accepted invitations to the "good neighbor" session had agreed on the date.

A special commission to work out preliminary details of organization is to be formed soon, he said.

Industry Is Called Able To End WPA in 10 Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The Works Progress Administration could end its career within 10 months, if private employers would give half of their job openings to relief workers, according to Victor F. Ridder, former Works Progress Administrator for New York City.

"If employers in filling openings in personnel rolls would use WPA workers to fill 50 per cent of these jobs, the WPA would be liquidated in a 10-month period," Mr. Ridder said in his statement made public yesterday. "Mind you, I say only 50 per cent of job openings that do occur are to be filled by WPA workers."

He said that the annual job turnover in New York City totals more than 500,000 in normal times, and declared that while he could not guess what the number will be in the next 12 months, "it will be a considerable percentage of that number."

"But that still gives me ample opportunity," he continued, "to point out to employers a plan of operation whereby, if they will place qualified relief workers in 50 per cent of their job openings, they will not only be increasing the purchasing power of our city, but that in so doing they will cut down relief costs which will ultimately reduce the tax that is supporting work relief."

Landon Prepares Three Speeches For Eastern Trip

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7 (AP)—Preparation of three campaign speeches—a task described by aides as a pencil-and-pad affair for Gov. Alfred M. Landon—held the attention today of the presidential nominee.

His week-end calling list virtually was swept clear. A maximum of time was allotted to the addresses which will sound the eastern Republican battle-cry at West Middlesex, Penna., and Chautauqua and Buffalo, N. Y.

Most of the Republican Nominee's speech-writing was done in the Kansas executive mansion. Headquarters officials said that Governor Landon used his study there, pencil in hand, pad sometimes on his desk and sometimes on his knee, as he worked over paragraphs designed to elaborate his views on national questions.

These penciled drafts, they said, were copied by secretaries and restudied before receiving final approval. Governor Landon said today the speeches were well under way. Available for supplying data was the Governor's research staff. Three of the group were in Topeka—Charles P. Taft, Ralph West Robey and Earl H. Taylor. Others were on call at the Chicago National Committee headquarters.

Informed advisers said present plans called for an address on government finance at West Middlesex, Aug. 22, and a less formal speech touching on education and related subjects at Chautauqua two days later. They said there still was a difference of opinion over the subject of the Aug. 26, Buffalo address. Social security, employment and the Constitution have been mentioned.

If the views of some aides prevail, Governor Landon will reserve rear-platform appearances until the return trip from Buffalo.

The Governor's projected visit with his family at Estes Park, Colo., continued indefinite today.

If he goes before turning eastward, advisers said he would not return to Topeka until after the Buffalo address.

Roosevelt Is Charged By Hamilton of Being Foe of Small Business

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 7 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton charged last night that the Roosevelt Administration "despite a specific pledge in 1932, not only failed to prosecute monopolists but actually suspended the antitrust laws."

The campaigning Republican national chairman made his assertion in an address prepared for delivery to Idaho Republicans in this stronghold of Senator William E. Borah, militant Republican foe of monopoly.

In Governor Alfred M. Landon, Mr. Hamilton said, the people would find a President who "Knows from first hand experience" as an independent oil producer the problem of the small business man against monopoly and a leader who would carry out the 1936 Republican platform pledge to "Employ the full powers of government to the end that monopoly shall be eliminated and that free enterprise shall be fully restored and maintained."

"The electorate knows," the speaker asserted, "that despite the specific pledge in the Democratic platform of 1932, the Roosevelt Administration in three and a half years has not only failed to enforce the antitrust laws and prosecute monopolists; it has actually suspended the antitrust laws themselves."

Mr. Hamilton warned against what he called "a monopoly of entrenched power."

"The people face next November the issue of whether the separate states are ready to yield up to the central government in Washington, the powers and prerogotives which they reserve to themselves under the Constitution," he said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Latvia Stops Dole As Jobs Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

skirts of the principal towns. In addition, about 1000 new houses were built in the country districts in order to stimulate the flow of unemployed urban workers with large families from town to country.

New Highways

First fruits of the intensive work done by the unemployed during recent years include many new highways, 500 kilometers of new railway lines, the construction of airdromes at Riga and Liepaja, ranges and sports grounds at Riga, Daugavpils, Rezekne and Salaspils.

In the vicinity of the capital, Riga Municipality has undertaken the consolidation of the moving sand dunes by means of reeds, heath, brushwood and drainage work.

Turf pits have been opened having an annual output of 400,000 bundles of peat for litter and 25,000 to 30,000 tons for fuel. Government and school buildings have been repaired as have the two historic castles of Jelgava and Rundale which suffered serious damage during the World War.

Other undertakings include defensive works against floods, the regulation of rivers and the building of 247 new wooden bridges and repairing 110. Large-scale clearing and thinning operations in the state forests have also been undertaken.

As most of the forestry work is at some distance from the railways, many of the districts have been linked for the first time by rail with the main railway system of the country.

'Future Farmers' Carrying on For Good Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—While college students were gaining the headlines recently with their Veterans of Future Wars organization, thousands of high school boys were carrying on with another "future" society, namely the "Future Farmers of America."

Organized first in Virginia as the F. F. V.—Future Farmers of Virginia—this organization became national in 1928 and now has more than 4000 local chapters in every state in the union and has 120,000 members, according to Prof. S. L. Chesnutt of the Department of Agriculture, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, here.

These ambitious "future farmers" are studying in school and in project work at home, the type of problems they will face in manhood. Thus it is hoped, said Professor Chesnutt, that they will become an active force in making America a more desirable place in which to live.

There are now 138 chapters in the Alabama Association of F. F. A.

Blue Gladiolus Shown At New York Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Progress has been made toward the development of two new varieties of gladiolus, the blue and the fragrant, it was announced at the seventh annual show held by the Metropolitan Gladiolus Society which opened here today at Rockefeller Center and included, for the first time, these two classifications.

Several entries of "blue" gladiolus are on view. These are said by officials not to have arrived as yet at the color set as a goal by hybridizers who have been working at this project for 50 years. Among the "sweet" blooms is that of "Incense," a gladiolus colored like a tea rose.

About 10,000 gladioli, entered in 84 classes, are to be seen. They have been raised by amateurs, professionals and members of garden clubs in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

The most outstanding spike of the show will receive a gold medal. Prizes will go to the most beautiful, most unusual, most fragrant and most lasting.

Four Fatalities Mark Tennessee Primaries

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7 (AP)—Election violence had caused four fatalities today, victims of fighting during yesterday's state primaries.

Democrats gave the gubernatorial nomination to Gordon Browning, former United States Representative and critic of the present state administration, by a large majority.

P. H. Thach, Chattanooga lawyer, received the Republican nomination for Governor without opposition.

United States Senator Nathan L. Bachman of Chattanooga, in his race for Democratic nomination, ran up a better than six-to-one lead over Dr. John R. Neal of Knoxville.

The only Republican race—a contest over the senatorial nomination—found Wayne Maddox of Huntingdon leading Henry N. Camp Jr. of Knoxville by a substantial majority.

Craftsmen Meet in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Four hundred delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada are attending the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Universal Craftsmen Council of Engineers, being held here, Aug. 3 to 8. The honor of Grand Worthy Chief of the Council was bestowed on Joseph Paton of Bloomfield, N. J., and Fred G. Cheetham of Rochester, N. Y., was elected to the office of Grand Guard.

'Dictator' Charge Against President Hit by Bar Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—While assailing the New Deal at a number of points, an American Bar Association committee after a two-year study has concluded that there is "no justification" to charges that the Roosevelt Administration has challenged or infringed political rights of citizens. The report is pupblished prior to the Bar Association convention meeting this month in Boston.

Constitutional freedom of the press, assembly, speech and petition are among the political rights of citizens which the committee find to be intact.

Minority Report Filed

Charles P. Taft 2d of Cincinnati Ohio, adviser of Gov. Alfred M. Landon, is one of the four signing the majority report, the others being John D. Clark of Wyoming, Judge Fred H. Davis of Florida and George L. Buist of South Carolina. Three other members of the committee, without disagreeing, signed a minority report declaring that the Supreme Court already has covered the ground and warning that "bitter partisan political discussion" would result from further agitation on the matter before the forthcoming association meeting. A supplementary report was filed by Mr. Buist, charging the New Deal with "collectivism" and with attempting to alter the American form of government by making thrifty citizens support "those members of the populace who desire to live in indolence."

The three members of the minority were James G. McGowen, Supreme Court justice, of Mississippi; Fred L. Williams, former Missouri Supreme Court justice, and Kenneth Wynne, Connecticut Circuit Court judge.

The majority report said, in part, on personal liberties:

Text of Report

"The careless assertion that the policies and practices of the present National Administration either challenge or infringe these political rights (speech, press, assembly and petition) has no justification.

"The wide delegation of powers to the President beginning March, 1933, is most frequently pointed to as an invatsion of these constitutional guarantees and as the substitution of some kind of dictatorship for political democracy. This is a distorted view.

"Neither Congress nor the President considered this delegation of power as the end of or as a limitation of our normal political processes. At no time did anyone suggest that Congress had lost its power to withdraw these extraordinary powers. No one believed, in November, 1934, that the congressional election was a sham battle in the sense that the Congress then being elected could actually have no power to control national policies.

Campaign Not Futile

"No one asserts that the campaign of 1936 is futile because the people have been stripped of any part of their political power."

The Supreme Court's anti-New Deal decisions were praised as establishing further "the right of the citizen to be protected against unconstitutional legislation." The report charged that at the outset the New Deal tried to close to citizens "all avenues for adjudication of rights" under the laws. NRA was criticized because of its "vice of bureaucracy" and the irresponsibility of the private business bodies which tried to enforce penalties. The NRA idea is "still alive," the report warned, and even broader plans of industrial control are to be presented to the next Congress.

Only a "precarious majority" of the Supreme Court is blocking the way to congressional enactments setting up federal controls over manufacturing, the report adds.

Ely Announces Smith Anti-Roosevelt Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

national convention to put Mr. Roosevelt aside and nominate a "genuine Democrat."

Two Courses Proposed

How their opposition to the New Deal might be made most effective, spokesmen said, was their first objective. Two proposed courses of action were foremost—the entry of a "Jeffersonian Democratic" ticket in the presidential race or a move to swing dissident Democrats to the support of Governor Landon, the Republican nominee.

These two plans were mentioned in a formal statement by Sterling E. Edmunds, St. Louis attorney who in co-operation with Mr. Reed called the meeting. He added, however, that all suggestions would be given thorough consideration.

He hoped, he said, that the meeting might result in the formation of an organization devoted to the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt, and in response to a question said he did not believe it too late to file a new presidential candidacy in states where it might be effective.

"Incident to my calling the conference," he said, "I received many letters indicating various views as to what might be done, including that of placing a ticket of Jeffersonian Democrats in the field, and also that of organizing as Jeffersonian Democrats who will vote for Landon as a protest, with the hope later of restoring the party to the rightful heirs of the principles of Thomas Jefferson, as the only alternative."

A closed meeting was planned beginning today with "every man free to express his views," Mr. Edmunds said, predicting that the discussions might continue into Saturday.

Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York and Democratic presidential nominee, had announced he would not attend and former Judge Daniel F. Cohalan of New York, long-time Smith supporter was in Europe. Both signed the plea to the convention.

Governor Smith, it was announced by Mr. Ely, will make a speech in Boston in opposition to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Edmunds said 30 or 40 were expected to attend, naming among them, in addition to those listed: Col. Henry Breckinridge who opposed President Roosevelt in several state Democratic presidential primaries, Thomas F. Cadwallader, Maryland chairman of Col. Breckinridge's campaign, William A. Comstock, former Democratic Governor of Michigan, John Henry Kirby, Texas Democrat, and Joseph W. Bailey, Jr., former Democratic House member from Texas and the son of a famous Democratic Senator from that state.

A list of those who have accepted invitations to the meeting was issued by Mr. Edmunds' office today as follows:

Alabama, Richard Hail Brown, Birmingham.
Delaware, J. M. Frere, Wilmington.
Georgia, Graham Wright, Rome.
Illinois, Henry W. Lackey, Chicago.
Indiana, Ernest E. Cummings, Sullivan; Ira. C. Tilton, Valparaiso.
Kentucky, Dr. Frank M. Stites, Louisville.
Maryland, Robert S. Bright, Frederick; R. Conte Rose, Baltimore; Walter W. Buck, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely; Gleason L. Archer, Boston.
Michigan, James Schermerhorn, Detroit; Charles Lawson, Royal Oak; George B. Shaeffer, Detroit; M. S. Harlan, Detroit.
Minnesota, Z. H. Austin, Minneapolis.
Missouri, former Senator James A. Reed, and Sterling E. Edmunds, St. Louis.
Nebraska, William Ritchie, Omaha.
New Mexico, Col. J. D. Atwood, Roswell.
New York, Bainbridge Colby and Henry Breckinridge.
North Carolina, Henry Baker, Durham.
Ohio, Samuel T. Price, Paulding.
Pennsylvania, Thomas Evans and Eugene C. Bonniwell, Philadelphia.
Tennessee, Gus W. Dyer, Nashville.
Texas, John H. Kirby, Houston; Joseph W. Bailey, Jr., Dallas, and Vance Muse, Houston.
Virginia, J. R. A. Hobson, Richmond, and S. D. Timberlake, Jr., Staunton.
West Virginia, J. Lewis Bumgardner, Beckley.
Wisconsin, Edward C. Spencer, Milwaukee.

Virginia Folk Festival Attracts Many Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Va., Aug. 7—Besides attracting many guests from neighboring states, the White Top Folk Conference, which opened here Aug. 3 and will continue through Aug. 13, has distinguished guests from France and England.

From France comes Major Raven-Hart, who is attending the conference, classes and festival. The festival will take place on White Top Mountain near Marion, Aug. 14 and 15. Representing England are Captain and Mrs. Kettlewell, who have been prominent for many years in the English folk song and dance movement.

As is usual, the festival on the mile-high mountain top will attract many folk champions of former festivals.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

either with the Fascist rebels or the liberal Spanish Government against incidents or threats of incidents.

Germany's indignation mounts vociferously over the reported shooting of four Germans near Barcelona. A sharp note has gone to Madrid from Berlin. The German press fulminates against neutrality in the face of such affronts.

Great Britain addresses a protest to Fascist rebels against alleged firing upon the British ship Basilisk at Gibraltar.

The United States warns Madrid that American property must be respected and that any confiscated or commandeered must be paid for.

France finds the will to neutrality at low ebb among its people as the Leftist French press charges Germans with furnishing Spanish Fascists with weapons and ammunition.

So France, aware that these incidents threaten to smash the wobbly neutrality front, hastens to draft a neutrality treaty, to which Germany, Italy, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia have agreed "in principle."

Politics—Democratic Conservatives Get Together

Bolting Democrats, who feel that their party has slid out from under them (leftward), meet in Detroit. Such erstwhile Democratic loyalists as former Governor Ely of Massachusetts, former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, and Colonel Henry Breckinridge are to be on hand. The two major paths open to the dissidents seem to be these: To form a third party of Constitutional or Jeffersonian Democrats, or to support the Republican ticket.

William Hale "Big Bill") Thompson, one time England-baiting Mayor of Chicago, announces that he will run on the Union Party ticket for Governor of Illinois. Dr. Francis E. Townsend in Chicago invites any Townsendite planning to support President Roosevelt or Governor Landon to leave the Townsend movement.

Governor Landon prepares for the hustings, working on speeches to be delivered at West Middlesex, Penna., and Chautauqa and Buffalo, N.Y.

President Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, continues to play host to many political visitors, hearing that canvasses indicate Democratic House and Senate majorities.

Trotzky—Norway Watches Exile's Activities

Foreign visitors to and buzzing telephone wires out of Leon Trotzky's Norway home have Norwegian officials suspicious. Trotzky, exiled advocate of immediate world revolution, won asylum in Norway by promising to abandon all subversive activities.

Norwegian officials suspect he aided the French folded-arms strikes and otherwise broke his pledge. Almost simultaneously Stalin, Russian dictator, states that there will be no relenting on the part of the Soviet regime toward Trotzky, whose brand of revolution was too much of a firebrand even for the party of Lenin and Stalin. Trotzky doctrines are lodged as securely in Spain, perhaps, as any nation, where Andreu Nin heaps coals on Trotzky's incendiarism.

Gleanings—Russia Questions German Air Plans

Odd dispatches of world news yielded such desultory gleanings as these:

Russia reasserts its suspicions that the proposed Berlin-Finnish airline will provide Germany with convenient bases for air attacks on Russia.

Smoldering Arabian-Jewish strife in Palestine blazes anew as two Jews are shot and killed during riots.

The powerful United Textile Workers of America underwrite the suspended Committee for Industrial Organization as American organized labor stands divided into two houses.

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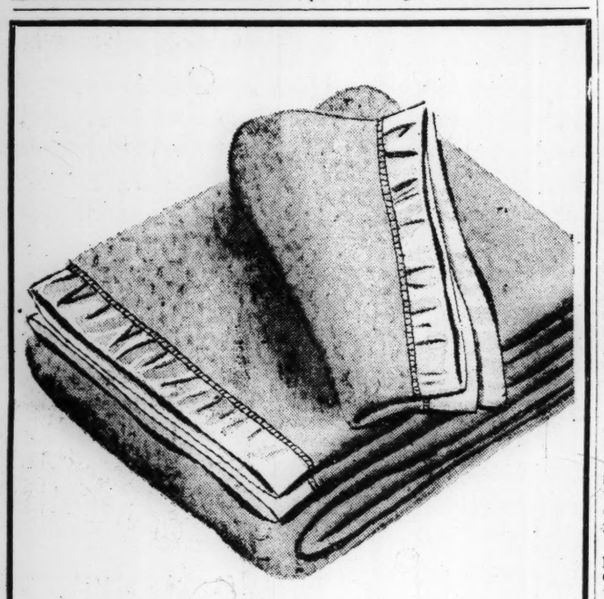

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Untidy boy buys clay toy with coin found on sailboat dock while young lady knits pink yarn into socks for tiny doll. (Note the single letter "E.")
2. Bess, Bass, Bats, Hats, Hate, Kate.
3. 216 apples.
4. Spearing, Sparing, Spring, Sprig, Prig, Pig, Pi, I.
5. Four N R (Foreigner)

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Lewis' Political Power Faces Critical Outlook

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—The split in organized labor leads to differing estimates of its political effects, as analyzed by labor leaders most likely to be jolted by the break.

Feeling that the division of labor movement is bound to affect the next election is paralleled by the view that trade unionists will continue in the great majority behind Mr. Roosevelt.

These contrary calculations come from within the American Federation of Labor, whose future may be shaped by the next President. The support of the new administration at Washington, it is foreseen among labor men, may give a substantial turn to one side or the other in the labor battle.

Lewis Is Cheerful

Meantime John L. Lewis, chief of the industrial union alliance, ordered suspended on Sept. 5, declares that the split will not damage the labor vote for Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Lewis is the favored labor leader at the White House. He was made anew by the NRA, reviving his union when it was on the rocks. He has been otherwise aided by the New Deal, and for his part has jumped ahead of all the other labor backers of Mr. Roosevelt by sponsoring an exceptional labor campaign for his re-election.

Many significant factors in the Roosevelt Administration are regarded as friendly to the idea of industrial unionism incorporated in the suspended committee for industrial organization.

Depends on Election

If President Roosevelt is re-elected and Mr. Lewis becomes his chief labor adviser for the next four years, the industrial unionists will gain a remarkable advantage of prestige and influence, it is remarked in the labor world.

If the Republicans should win, Mr. Lewis would lose his New Deal connections, and if there is to be a national competition between his C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., the tussle will be more fully confined within the labor movement, without possible governmental intervention.

Recognizing the poltical danger of a split, Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters' Union and chairman of the labor division of the Democratic National Committee, asserted that the break will cause no division among labor leaders supporting President Roosevelt.

Voted for Suspension

Mr. Tobin is one of the members of the executive council of the A. F. of L. who voted the C. I. O. suspension.

His statement finds agreement amid some of the most stalwart objections to the Lewis program to be found on the council. One, for instance, predicts that the split will mean nothing to politics and that Mr. Roosevelt will be endorsed by an overwhelming majority of trade unions.

Contradictory sentiment is voiced by other critics of Mr. Lewis and the suspended unions. "The split can't help affecting the political situation," averred one of the opposite viewpoint today.

ing to a statement issued here today by Thomas F. McMahon, president. He deplored the break in the labor ranks, declaring that the consequences of the decision of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor rested upon the collective conscience of that body. He regards it as a crime that the split should have been permitted.

The textile workers officers in executive session have framed a plan to be presented to John L. Lewis providing for a pooling of the organizing forces of the unions affiliated with the C. I. O. in the South, and which stresses the immediate necessity of mobilizing southern labor behind the program of industrial unionism.

"We know that much of the A. F. of L.'s local organization, such as state federations and city central bodies are out of sympathy with the antiquated methods and despotic actions of the executive council," Mr. McMahon finally stated. "We call on those forces to double their protests to their parent organization, and to throw in their lot with the C. I. O. in a united effort to build a powerful, organized labor movement for American workers."

Textile Workers Stand Back of Lewis Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The United Textile Workers of America "stands four-square" behind the Committee for Industrial Organization, accord-

'Deserted Village' In South Carolina Marked by Shaft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNION, S. C.—South Carolinians looked back through the mists of nearly 150 years here recently to pay belated tribute to one of its most historic spots, the once flourishing District Court town of Pinckneyville, which was abandoned and forgotten for more than a century. A 9000-pound granite shaft, gift of the Union County legislative delegation, was erected to mark the site.

All that remains of the enterprising community, established in 1791 and named in honor of the distinguished South Carolina statesman and scholar, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of Charleston, is an old brick jail and a dwelling of the same material.

Pinckneyville was located in the northeastern part of Union County, at the forks of the Broad and Pacolet Rivers—a most commanding site, with the terrain sloping gradually to the rivers on either side. Reliable historical data bears out the accepted supposition that Pinckneyville was laid out as a miniature replica of Charleston, with the following well-known streets duplicated: Meeting, Broad, Trade and Water.

Once an important stage-coach terminal, Pinckneyville had declined even before the coming of the railroad and the removal of the county seat to Union. The tide of travel had long since ceased to pass through its deserted streets. The only evidences of this once prosperous community—the only proof that it ever existed outside of history and records—are the old brick jail and the former storehouse of the same material, now occupied by descendants of the slaves of Daniel McMahan, an early civic leader. The pretentious courthouse was burned down after Mr. McMahan had converted it into a rambling residence of distinction and beauty. Most of the records were lost in the blaze.

Today Pinckneyville is only a shadow of its former self. Gone are its glory and pretensions. It stands and dreams of what might have been in the mild Carolina sunshine. To perpetuate these memories, for present and future generations, the Daughters of the American Revolution will raise a monument on the nation's day of independence.

Lightkeepers Sail For 2-Year Isolation In 'Farthest North'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Five men who for two whole years will have nowhere to go and nothing to spend a cent for sailed today through the Bering Sea toward their jobs at the five most remote lighthouses kept by the United States.

The five, who for twelve months have been on leave at full pay, are aboard the tender Cedar. This vessel is en route from Ketchikan to relieve and provision the Alaskan lights at Capes Spencer, St. Elias, Hinchenbrook, Scotch Cap and Sarichef.

"The election will be over and a lot of other things will have happened before those men get back," said R. R. Tinkham, chief engineer of the Lighthouse Service.

At each of the lights, which are manned by three men apiece, the Cedar will leave one man and take off another.

"Sometimes the keepers get tired of looking at one another and get into complications," Mr. Tinkham added, "but usually the Ketchikan superintendent has been successful in getting men who like isolation."

John J. McSwain

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 7 (AP)—Representative John J. McSwain, Democratic Congressman from the fourth South Carolina district since 1920, who passed on yesterday, was chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Half-Dozen Smiles for Police Pal

Chicago Youths Enjoying Swim as Guests of Neighborhood Patrolman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A half dozen extra fine smiles for—guess whom—the neighborhood policeman!

The gentleman in the blue uniform kept himself out of the picture, but the imaginary dotted lines from the boys' eyes all lead to him. For he and his colleagues of the local police station arranged the outing at a private swimming pool that these big city boys in the picture are enjoying.

Capt. Charles Essig, captain of the Rogers Park police station, started the policy of making companions of the boys. He appointed Henry J. Pickett as youth officer to help the junior traffic officers conduct their safety patrols near school crossings. Another officer, Norman H. Gollos, who serves as a regular traffic officer in the district, devotes much of his leisure time to assisting the department in its work with youngsters. Through the work of these men, and with the co-operation of the Rogers Park Business Men's Association a number of activities have been arranged for the youngsters, such as a trip to the Zoo, the one to Ilgair Park, where the lads were photographed, and regular softball games. The result has been the police say, that the boys regard them as friends instead of enemies. "Jiggers, the cops" is an expression no longer to be heard in this neighborhood. No one wants to hide from a cop when perhaps he is bringing an invitation for a swimming party or a bid to a new neighborhood recreation hall.

Chicago Voters Sign Names In Permanent Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With far more speed than was anticipated by its opponents, the new registration law went into effect here recently when citizens filed up to windows in the City Hall to scratch their names in the permanent registration system.

All day long on Aug. 4 a steady stream of men and women kept registrars busy making out new cards. They included the Governor of the State, Henry Horner; Clarence Darrow, an ex-governor; members of the State Legislature residing in Chicago, city officials, county officers, prominent members of the Chicago Association of Commerce and women from civic groups who have been working for the new signature type of registration for years.

The adoption of the signature type of registration in Chicago not only means a step forward in the city's effort to get honest elections, but it has added a large metropolis to the towns and cities in the nation now having some type of permanent registration—a system which, it is claimed, was inaugurated in this country at Boston, in 1896.

Arguments that the new system would slow down the registration and keep busy people unnecessarily long in the registration centers were completely shattered, according to Alexander J. McKay, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners. He said that the new registration operation took far less time than the old.

Voting will be speeded, Mr. McKay believes, when the polling lists are filled in double books now being prepared for the signed registration cards which must be consulted on election day when the voters again sign their names.

Exactly 2352 people set the example for the rest of the citizenry on the first registration day at the City Hall, where Chicagoans may register until Oct. 5. Registration in the precincts is scheduled for Sept. 19 and Oct. 6.

A new tabulation system was in operation all day, so that at any given hour the number of registrants could be totaled. By 11 a. m. the number had reached 500, at noon it was 680, and each hour it continued to rise, Mr. McKay said.

Each person registering gave his name and address after being sworn in, place of birth and length of time in the State and precinct. Other additional information was asked of the foreign born and persons who could not sign their names. Then two cards—white and buff—were signed by the prospective voter. The buff-colored cards will go out to the precincts on election day and each signature will be compared with the one on the registration card, it was explained. The white cards will be filed permanently in the master file in the City Hall.

Police Officer Ousted On Kidnap Plot Charge

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7 (AP)—Thomas A. Brown, a former police chief, has been discharged from the police department in an order which charged him with abetting the Karpis-Barker gang plots that resulted in two of the nation's major kidnapings.

A smile and a "how are you" was Brown's reply when told he had been dismissed. "I have nothing to say," he added. Only last night he had issued a blanket denial of the accusations.

Trail to Vast Olympic Vistas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—Until the Civilian Conservation Corps came into being, Deer Park was one of many inaccessible mountain meadows in the Olympic Mountains. Now a road climbs along a sheer mountainside up to a lookout at an elevation of 6000 feet. There one may gaze across great, cloud-filled chasms into what is called "the Monument," the heart of the Olympic range.

This road is a sample of the routes it is proposed to build into the Olympic Mountains to make available beauty spots which have been seen only by rangers, foresters and mountaineers.

Automobile Problem

To build roads for automobiles, or not to build, is the question being argued by conservationists. One group favors of leaving this wilderness area with only hiking and pack trails; the other believes that because of the vastness and impregnability of the Olympics they will not be spoiled by a few roads.

Deer Park is literally a park and just as literally a deer park. Game trails, narrow paths worn by dainty hooves, and fresh tracks are proof of the recent presence of deer. The Alpine fir grows in naturally landscaped arrangement which gives piquancy to the hundreds of acres of wild flowers on all sides.

"Whistler" Retreats

The marmot, or "whistler," as woodsmen call him, retreats on weekend visiting days, to his burrows in the hillsides, but curiosity gets the better of him and he peeks out much like a fuzzy puppy coming out of the ground.

Growing close to the ground in carpet fashion are many dozens of varieties of wild flowers, their blues, yellows and pinks more vivid than in fields down below. Flowers of all seasons grow together so that the violet and Johnny-jump-up grow with the aster and heather. Sweet peas, avalanche lilies, columbine, buttercup, daisies, phlox, snow-on-the-mountain, Indian paint brush and dozens of exquisite Alpines go to make up the Persian rug pattern.

Col. Roosevelt To Take Stump For Gov. Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Col. Theodore Roosevelt is to take the stump for Gov. Alfred M. Landon, starting in Maine shortly and working West, according to a statement made by the Colonel at a press conference at Republican headquarters here yesterday. The Colonel further stated that recent travels had convinced him that there was a growth of sentiment for Governor Landon. Colonel Roosevelt is one of four prospective Republican candidates for the governorship of New York State.

Melvin C. Eaton, Republican State Chairman, stated that he had been informed of a propaganda move by the Roosevelt Administration to enlist the support of church groups in the election by exploiting the Social Security Act as interpreted in the terms of the President. This propaganda, he stated, is taking the form of a booklet enclosure and a letter being sent out from Washington, D. C., designed to place him "in the most favorable light on the subject of families who might be eligible for relief under the act."

Addressed to Ministers

"One of the circulars," Mr. Eaton said, "was found to be addressed 'to the ministers of the Presbyterian Church' on stationery of the Social Security Board bearing the signature of Walter J. Campbell, who is described as the chief of the educational division, information service, of the board. The ministers were advised that the 'board was eager to promote the widest possible understanding of its provisions and of the principles involved in its administration.'

"Further, they were told that the board 'hoped' the ministers would place the board's explanation of the act before their men's organization and the young people. Suggestions for co-operation were solicited.

Demand on Lehman

"Enclosed with each letter in a 'franked' government envelope bearing the insignia 'official business' was a pamphlet entiled 'a brief explanation of the Social Security Act,' prepared by the information service of the board."

Mr. Eaton, in a statement yesterday, demanded that Governor Lehman "act promptly and without regard to political expediency" on the reply of William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings County, to the charges brought against the Brooklyn prosecutor by the Drukman special grand jury, and to that body's subsequent recommendation that he be summarily removed.

Pendergast Forces Poll Record Vote In Missouri Primaries

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 7 (AP)—Republican designation of Tom J. Pendergast as the issue in Missouri's fall campaign provided an immediate aftermath to the State's primary election.

Pendergast's Kansas City Democratic organization, in a record-breaking turn-out, scored heavily in the balloting as Maj. Lloyd C. Stark swept to the nomination for Governor and Ernest S. Gantt to renomination as judge of the State Supreme Court. Both carried Pendergast support with them.

Jesse W. Barrett, who ran away from two party opponents in the Republican gubernatorial race, tonight asserted:

"Missouri will beat the Pendergast slate in November by a sizable majority."

Returns from virtually all the State assured Stark of a 3-to-1 victory over William Hirth, state farm leader, who made a vigorous anti-Pendergast campaign.

A third candidate—Otto C. Botz of Jefferson City—has entered the general election race for Governor on a nonpartisan ticket.

Democrats rolled up the heaviest primary vote in state history. The Republican total fell about 40,000 short of its 1928 record.

The two parties polled, from the virtually complete returns, a total of 973,695 votes, exceeding the previous high of 938,949 in the 1934 primary.

Station Head

Richard F. Connor
Manager of Station KMPC in Beverly Hills, Calif., One of the Stations Radiocasting "The Monitor Views the News."

KMPC Quick to Aid Radio Campaign To Clean-up Programs

With Monitor Newscasters
Number 1

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Recent pleas of the Federal Communications Commission to "clean up" radio programs brought immediate response from Station KMPC of this city, which radiocasts the Monitor news.

Richard F. Connor, manager of KMPC, announced a policy of non-acceptance of any program of questionable value. In addition he scheduled a series of electrical transcriptions specially recorded for radiocasting in lieu of the usual string of popular phonograph records.

KMPC, which radiocasts the Monitor news daily at 7:45 a. m., claims a personal interest in news broadcasts. Mr Connor was formerly a radio press reporter at the Los Angeles City Hall. He handled civic programs for six other southern California stations as well. He has been manager of KMPC for one and a half years.

Listeners to KMPC, he stated, have responded loyally by telephone and mail to Monitor news programs and the station has been pleased at this response. KMPC has also radiocast several Christian Science recorded programs.

According to Mr. Connor the station's call letters were originally selected to designate a petroleum corporation. "K" is a prefix letter assigned by the F. C. C. to every radio station west of the Mississippi River. The Beverly Hills Broadcasting Corporation is the present operator.

KMPC's frequency of 710 kilocycles is regarded by its management as very favorably located on the dial and assures it wide coverage on its power of 500 watts. Kenneth Barton is program director, and Edward Ruggles is chief engineer of KMPC.

Black Legion Trio Convicted on One Charge at Detroit

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (AP)—Three of six men charged at the first Black Legion trial with kidnaping and flogging a fellow member were convicted today by Judge Joseph A. Moynihan of false imprisonment. The other three defendants were acquitted of all charges.

Convicted were Thomas F. Cox, a mill hand; Earl Angstadt and Frederick A. Gulley.

The statute governing false imprisonment, the reduced charge on which the men were convicted, provides for a fine of $2500 or five years' imprisonment or both.

Acquitted were Charles D. King, former village trustee of suburban Ecorse; Wilbur Robinson, who admitted he was a brigadier general in the Black Legion, and Harold Lawrence, a steel worker and cult official.

The trial had lasted more than a week.

The men were accused of forcing Robert Penland, a fellow cult member, to go with them.

Judge Moynihan, who heard the case alone after the defendants waived a jury trial, held that there was not evidence of a kidnaping or flogging, but ruled that the three convicted men falsely imprisoned their fellow member, Robert Penland in taking him unwillingly to a meeting.

The circuit judge indicated he would sentence the men later.

All Gain From Diamond

A 30-karat diamond which Jose Cardoso dug up in the Novo river fields of Brazil he sold for $2390. The buyer sold it to a lapidary for $4200.

Modern Crime Detection Taught Lawyers at Seminar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—Not only the accusing finger and the pounding fist, but such delicate laboratory instruments as the microscope and the spectrograph are being used by prosecuting attorneys in their drive on crime, it appeared here, as 35 of them from many parts of the country met at Northwestern University for a seminar, which ended today.

Attendance at the seminar was restricted to attorneys holding federal or state office as prosecutor or assistant prosecutor. The university officials plan to make the course an annual event.

Like advanced college students, the attorneys sat at attention in a hall of the university's law school, while diagrams were thrown on a screen to show them the finer points of what is known as "scientific crime detection." Experts from the university's crime detection laboratory and others gave the talks.

Slight But Telling

Use of the spectograph, an apparatus for photographing the spectra of light beams, is proving an aid in determining guilt, the attorneys were told. With the aid of this instrument, a piece of putty the size of a pinhead, found on the coat of a suspect, became important evidence in a trial in an eastern city, said Charles M. Wilson, research engineer and professor of political science.

A policeman, making the rounds in the early morning in a prowl car, heard a crashing of glass. In the alley near the broken window he apprehended a man who could not satisfactorily explain his presence there. Examination showed that an attempt had been made to crack a safe in the store where the window was broken and reason indicated that escape had been made by way of the window. Proof, however, was difficult. The police experts therefore undertook to get their evidence by the laboratory method.

Jury Convinced

They took a sample of putty from the frame of the broken window, made a spectrographic analysis of it, and compared it with an analysis made in the same way of a speck of putty found on the suspect's suede coat. All the spectral lines of the first were found to match spectral lines of the second. That this similarity indicated that the two samples came from the same window was proved to the satisfaction of the jury by the presentation of photographs of the spectral lines of 50 other samples taken at random from different parts of the city. No two, save those taken from the scene of the attempted burglary, were similar.

Wire and Tape Clues

Solution of bombing mysteries is becoming simpler, as a result of the development of micrography, or the examination of materials with a microscope, the experts showed. Evidence gathered in a coal mine bombing case now before the Illinois Supreme Court was described as an example of the progress being made in this field. In this case a study was made of wire and adhesive tape found in the suspect's house, and of similar materials found in the clock mechanism of the bomb.

Die marks, minute scrapings left by the die when the wire is drawn through in the process of manufacture, proved of great value to the laboratory workers who made the investigation in this case.

A number of pieces of wire from the house and an equal number from the bombing mechanism were studied side by side with the aid of a comparison microscope. Minute lines or die marks on one were found to correspond surprisingly with the marks on the other.

The bomb suspects lost their case in the lower courts; but they appealed, and lawyers are waiting to hear the high court's decision.

Courts are more and more accepting evidence of this nature, the seminar learned. A case involving the comparison of minute markings made by a knife, tried in the State of Washington, resulted in conviction, appeal, and finally in the acceptance of this kind of evidence by the Supreme Court of the State. The decision stated:

"Courts are no longer skeptical that, by the aid of scientific appliances, the identity of a person may be established by fingerprints. There is no difference in principle in the utilization of the photomicrograph to determine that the same tool that made one impression is the same instrument that made another impression. . . . This is a progressive age. The scientific means afforded should be used to apprehend the criminal."

Courts have not shown an inclination to accept "lie detector" findings as evidence, however, reports to this meeting indicated.

Labor Relations Chief Subject Of Hyde Park Talks

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Constitutional aspects of New Deal labor legislation were scrutinized today by President Roosevelt in a conference with Charlton Ogburn, general counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

Officials of the summer White House said flatly the rift in the federation, whose executive council notified 10 unions that they would be suspended unless they relinquished membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization, was not discussed.

With Mr. Ogburn the President went over the National Labor Relations Act and other labor legislation in general terms and the status of court cases involving the acts. It was said that Mr. Ogburn had asked for the conference July 3, and that today's meeting had no direct connection with the present labor union dispute.

White House aids said that no new exposition of administration foreign policy might be expected in the light of the civil war in Spain.

A meeting with the President also was arranged for Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference, and two associates. James A. Moffett, former Housing Administrator, and Mrs. Moffett were invited to luncheon.

Mr. Roosevelt last night gave a picnic supper for close friends, reporters, photographers and their wives after a series of discussions on politics and relief.

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Williams Takes Olympic 400-Meter Crown—Briton Second—Finns Win 5000

Luvalle Finishes Third to Team Mate

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Completing an all-American conquest of the Olympic sprint events, Archie Williams, Oakland (Calif.) Negro, won the 400-meter championship today.

The dusky Californian clicked off the distance in 46.5s.—three-tenths of a second slower than the Olympic and world record of 46.2 set by Bill Carr at Los Angeles four years ago.

Arthur Godfrey Brown of Great Britain finished second, as Jimmy Luvalle, Los Angeles Negro, placed third in the six-man finals.

Four-Meter Margin

The Briton, who was regarded as the Americans' most dangerous rivals, lived up to expectations. He shot off into the lead around the first turn and built up a four-meter margin through the first half.

Williams, stretched his legs as if they were elastic, closed in quickly on the fleet Brown. Taking command at the last turn, Williams showed in front by two meters entering the last stretch and barely stood off successive challenges by Luvalle and Brown.

Williams' victory, gained by two tenths of a second, gave the United States her third sprint crown and represented the sixth Olympic gold medal captured by American Negroes.

Previously, Jesse Owens won the 100 and 200-meter sprints and the broad jump for the first "Olympic Triple" in 12 years; John Woodruff of Connellsville, Penna., triumphed in the 800-meter run and Cornelius Johnson of Los Angeles captured the high jump.

Williams went all out, finishing a full meter ahead of Brown, whose sparkling final drive nipped Luvalle by a foot. Canada's Johnny Loaring and Bill Fritz brought up the rear, both outclassed.

Bill Roberts, the other Briton in the final, looked well beaten entering the last straightaway, but nearly caught Luvalle while Brown was gaining on Williams in the last few strides.

First Sweep

The all-conquering exploits of Owens, Woodruff and Williams gave the United States her first sweep of the flat races, 100 through 800 meters, for the first time in 24 years. The possibility that Owens may be given still another chance to add to his achievements developed today when Head Coach Lawson Robertson said he is giving serious thought to using Owens at anchor on the 400-meter relay team.

Setting a record-smashing pace for Olympic decathlon competition, Bob Clark of San Francisco, former National A. A. U. titleholder, won two of the five events on today's all-around program, amassing 4194 points.

Clark captured the 100-meter sprint in 10.9s. and the broad jump with a leap of 25ft. and then turned in a fine 50s. performance in the 400-meter sprint.

Glenn Morris, Fort Collins (Colo.), world record holder, clocked in the sensational time of 49.4s., bettering all previous decathlon records, brought up the first day with a total of 4192 points, right on Clark's heels.

The Coloradoan started slowly but passed the third American, Jack Parker of Sacramento, Calif., after two events and almost caught Clark. Only two points separated Clark and Morris who dominated the first half of the strenuous 10-event program.

Morris registered leading performances in the shotput as well as the 400-meter sprint, winning the shotput with a heave of 14.10 meters, 46ft. 2 33-64in.

Parker retained third place with an aggregate of 3888 points, while Reindert Brasser of Holland was fourth with 3873 points.

Reeling off the distance in record-breaking time of 14m. 22.2s., Gunnar Hoeckert of Finland captured the Olympic 5000 meter championship.

Hoeckert, giving Finland her second distance running gold medal since Ilmari Salminen's triumph in the 10,000 meter pull last Sunday, lowered the Olympic standard of 14:30 made by his compatriot, Lauri Lehtinen in 1932, by seven and 8-10th seconds.

Lehtinen, the defending champion, and John Henry Jonsson of Sweden, who finished second and third, also were clocked under the former Olympic record, while Kohei Murakoso of Japan, taking fourth place, equalled it.

The former titleholder was timed in 14:25.8, beating Jonsson for runner-up honors by three and two-tenths seconds as the Swede was caught in 14:29.

Olympics Summarized

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Today's summaries in Olympic track and field competition:

400-Meter Run Final

Won by Archie Williams, United States, 46.5s.; second, Arthur Godfrey Brown, Great Britain, 46.7s.; third, Jimmy Luvalle, United States, 46.8s.; fourth, William Roberts, Great Britain, 46.8s.; fifth, William Fritz, Canada, 47.8s.; sixth, Johnny Loaring, Canada, 48.2.

Decathlon—100 Meters

First Heat—Won by Binet, Belgium, 11.4s., 735 points; second, Natvig, Norway, and Reinikka, Finland, each 12.1s., 576 points.

Second Heat—Won by Jack Parker, United States, 11.4s., 735 points; second, Csanyi, Hungary, 11.6s., 686 points; third, Chow, China, 12.2s., 556 points.

Third Heat—Won by Guehl, Switzerland, 11.3s., 760 points; second, Tolamo, Finland, 11.5s., 710 points; third, Bexell, Sweden, 11.6s., 686 points.

Fourth Heat—Won by Plawczyk, Poland, and Brasser, Holland, each 11.6s., 686 points; third, Wenzel, Chile, 12.2s., 556 points.

Fifth Heat—Won by Bob Clark, United States, 10.9s., 872 points; second, Bonnet, Germany, 11.6s., 686 points; third, Reimer, Chile, 12.6s., 597 points.

Sixth Heat—Won by Dahlgren, Sweden, 11.6s., 686 points; second, Dallenbach, Switzerland, 11.9s., 618 points; third, Dimsa, Latvia, 11.9s., 618 points.

Seventh Heat—Won by Jarvinen, Finland, 11.4s., 735 points; second, Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 12.1s., 576 points; third, Boulanger, Belgium, 12.4s., 517 points.

Eighth heat—Won by Doitscheff, Bulgaria, 11.5s., 710 points; second, Stoertzel, Austria 11.7s., 662 points; third, Buehrer, Switzerland, 11.8s., 640 points.

Ninth heat—Glenn Morris, U. S., 11.1s., 814 points; second, Huber, Germany, 11.5s., 710 points; third Klein, Czechoslovakia, 11.6s., 686 points.

Tenth heat—Win by Vilmundarson, Iceland, 12.6s., 481 points. (No others ran.)

Decathlon—Broad Jump

Won by Bob Clark, U. S., 7.62 meters, 25ft., 977 points; second, Jack Parker, U. S., 7.35 meters, 24ft. 1⅜in., 899 points; third, Plawczyk, Poland, 7.12 meters, 23ft. 4 5-16in., 836 points; fourth, Guehl, Switzerland, 7.04 meters, 23ft. 25-32in., 815 points; fifth, Glenn Morris, U. S., 6.97 meters, 22ft. 10 13-32in., 796 points; sixth, Huber, Germany, 6.89 meters, 22ft. 7 17-64in., 775 points; seventh, Tolamo, Finland, 6.84 meters, 22ft. 5 19-64in., 762 points; eighth, Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 6.78 meters, 22ft. 2 59-64in., 746 points; ninth, Jarvinen, Finland, 6.69 meters, 21ft. 11 25-64in., 723 points; tenth, Brasser, Holland, 6.69 meters, 21ft. 11 25-64in., 723 points.

Other performances: Bexell, Sweden, 6.68 meters, 21 ft. 10 63-64 in., 721 points; Bonnet, Germany, 6.66 meters, 21 ft. 10 13-64 in., 716 points; Dahlgren, Sweden, 6.65 meters, 21 ft. 9 13-16 in., 713 points; Natvig, Norway, 6.55 meters, 21 ft. 5⅞ in., 688 points; Binet, Belgium, 6.44 meters, 21 ft. 5⅞ in., 688 points; Stoertzel, Austria, 6.52 meters, 21 ft. 4 11-16 in., 681 points; Buehrer, Switzerland, 6.48 meters, 21 ft. 3⅛ in., 671 points; Csanyi, Hungary, 6.42 meters, 21 ft. 3¼ in., 656 points; Daellenbach, Switzerland, 6.36 meters, 20 ft. 10 25-64 in., 641 points; Dimsa, Latvia, 6.36 meters, 20 ft. 10 25-64 in., 641 points; Doitscheff, Bulgaria, 6.35 meters, 20 ft. 10 in., 639 points; Reinikka, Finland, 6.32 meters, 20 ft. 8 13-16 in., 632 points ;Chow, China, 6.28 meters, 20 ft. 7¼ in., 622 points; Wenzel, Chile, 6.25 meters, 20 ft. 5¾ in., 615 points; Klein, Czechoslovakia, 6.22 meters, 20 ft. 4⅞ in., 608 points; Reimer, Chile, 5.95 meters, 19 ft. 6¼ in., 538 points; Boulanger, Belgium, 5.85 meters, 19 ft. 2 5-16 in., 522 points; Wilmundarson, Iceland, 5.62 meters, 18 ft. 5¼ in., 472 points.

Decathlon—Shotput

Won by Glenn Morris, United States, 14.19 meters, 46ft. 2 33-64in., 826 points; second, Csanyi, Hungary, 14 meters, 45ft. 11 13-64in., 816 points; third, Dimsa, Latvia, 13.66 meters, 44ft. 9⅛ in., 781 points; fourth, Bexell, Sweden, 13.54 meters, 44ft. 5⅝ in., 769 points; fifth, Jarvinen, Finland, 13.53 meters, 44ft. 4⅛ in., 768 points; sixth, Jack Parker, United States, 13.52 meters, 44ft. 4 19-64in., 767 points; seventh, Bonnet, Germany, 13.50 meters, 44ft. 3 33-64in., 765 points; eighth, Brasser, Holland, 13.49 meters, 44ft. 3⅛in., 764 points; ninth, Buehrer, Switzerland, 13.25 meters, 43ft. 5 43-64in., 740 points; tenth, Natvig, Norway, 12.89 meters, 42ft. 3⅛in., 705 points; other finishers—Reinikka, Finland, 12.74 meters, 41ft. 9 19-32in., 690 points; Huber, Germany, 12.70 meters, 41ft. 8 1-64in.,687 points; Bob Clark, United States, 12.68 meters, 41ft. 7 7-32in., 685 points; Tolamo, Finland, 12.68 meters, 41ft. 7 7-32 in., 685 points; Dahlgren, Sweden, 12.63 meters, 41ft. 5¼in., 680 points; Wenzel, Chile, 12.43 meters, 40ft. 9¾in., 61 points; Guehl, Switzerland, 12.30 meters, 40ft. 4 17-64in., 649 points; Doitscheff, Bulgaria, 12.26 meters, 40ft. 2⅛in., 645 points; Plawczyk, Poland, 11.94 meters, 39ft. 2 3-32in., 615 points; Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 11.77 meters, 38ft. 7 25-64 in., 600 points; Daellenbach, Switzerland, 11.59 meters, 38ft. ⅜in., 584 points; Klein, Czechoslovakia, 10.99 meters, 36ft. 45-64in., 530 points; Stoerzel, Austria, 10.98 meters, 36ft. 19-64in., 530 points; Oulanger, Belgium, 9.92 meters, 35ft. 9⅛in., 440 points; Binet, Belgium, 9.68 meters, 35ft. 31-64in., 421 points. (Chow, China; Reimer, Chile, and Vilmundarsen, Iceland, withdrew.)

400 Meter Run Semifinals (First Three Qualify for Finals)

First Semifinal—Won by Archie Williams, United States, 47.2s.; second, Roberts, Great Britain, 48.0s.; third, Loaring, Canada, 48.1s.; fourth, Lanzi, Italy; fifth, Swawinski, France (five ran).

Second Semifinal—Won by Jimmy Luvalle, United States, 47.1s.; second, Brown, Great Britain, 47.3s; third, Fritz, Canada, 47.4s.; fourth, Rampling, Great Britain; fifth, Anderson, Argentina; sixth, Biazejezak, Germany.

5000 Meters Run Final

Won by Gunnar Hoeckert, Finland, 14.22.2 (betters Olympic record of 14.30 set by Lauri Lehtinen, Finland, in 1932); second, Lauri Lehtinen, Finland, 14:25.8; third, John Henry Junsson, Sweden, 14:29.0; fourth, Kohei Murakoso, Japan, 14:30.0; fifth, Jan Noji, Poland, 15:33.4; sixth, Ilmari Salminen, Finland, 15:39.8; seventh, Umberto Cerati, Italy; eighth, Louis Zamperini, United States.

Italian Wins With Foils

BERLIN, Aug 7 (AP)—The Italian Gaudini won the Olympic men's foil fencing title yesterday by scoring seven wins and being charged with only 20 hits. Ed Gardere of France was second with six wins and 25 hits; Bocchino of Italy third with four wins and 22 hits; Erwin Casmir of Germany fourth with four wins and 22 hits; Guaragua of Italy fifth with three wins and 28 hits, and Bru of Belgium sixth with three wins and 30 hits.

England Takes Lead

GOSPORT, Eng., Aug. 7 (AP)—Blue Chip, owned by W. G Bithell of Boston, finished second in the opening heats of the International Model Yacht Competition yesterday. England took first with 25 points, while Blue Chip scored 17. Norway, winner last year, was third with 16. France scored eight points and Germany, two. The competition ends Saturday.

Ullman of Sweden Wins

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Ullman of Sweden today captured the precision shooting event of the Olympic pistol-shooting competition with a new record total of 559. Kempel of Germany was second at 544 and Desjamonnieres of France third at 540.

United States Beats Denmark

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—The United States's épée fencing team defeated Denmark, 8-1, today, in the second group as Olympic team épée competition opened.

Peru and Great Britain Win

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Peru's Olympic soccer football team easily defeated Finland yesterday, 7 to 3. Great Britain defeated China, 2 to 0.

Argentina Wins at Polo

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Argentina won the Olympic Polo title today, defeating Great Britain, 11-0, in the decisive match of the round-robin series.

XIth Olympiad Program Tomorrow

10:00 a. m.—Decathlon, 110-meter hurdles.
11:00 a. m.—Decathlon, discus.
3:00 p m.—Decathlon, pole vault.
3:00 p. m.—400-meter relay, first heats.
4:00 p. m.—3000-meter steeplechase final.
4:30 p. m.—Decathlon, javelin.
4:30 p. m.—400-meter relay, second heats.
5:30 p. m.—Decathlon, 1500 meters.
6:30 p. m.—400-meter relay, semifinals.

Marks of German Women Approved

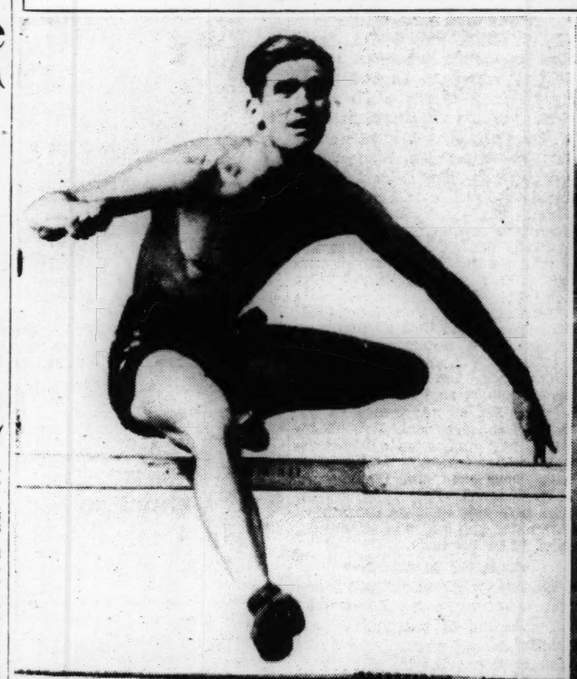
By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 7

THREE new world records, all set by Germans, were approved today at a meeting of the international women's sports union.

The records were 62.43 meters, 204ft. 9 29-32in., by Lisa Gelius for the javelin throw, both hands; 48.31 meters, 158ft. 6in., by Gisela Mauermayer, the new Olympic women's discus throw champion; and 46.5s. for the 400 meter relay by the team of Kathe Krauss, Marie Dollinger, Grete Winkels and Emmy Albus.

Georgian Shares With New Zealander



Forrest Towns, United States
The Atlanta (Ga.) Youth Won the Olympic Gold Medal in the 110-Meter High Hurdles Yesterday

International; Wide World

Jack Lovelock
Great Britain Thrilled With His 1500-Meter Victory in World Record Time at Berlin

Olympic Standing

By the Associated Press

Men

United States	167
Finland	57¼
Germany	51¾
Japan	37 13-22
Great Britain	28 1-11
Canada	17 1-11
Italy	15 13-22
Sweden	15 1-11
New Zealand	10
Holland	9
Switzerland	8
Poland	5 1-11
Norway	5
Philippines	4
Latvia	4
Australia	4
Czechoslovakia	3 1-11
Brazil	2
Greece	2
Argentina	1
Austria	2-11
Hungary	2-11

Women

Germany	44
Poland	14
Italy	13
United States	12
Japan	7
Canada	4
Austria	3
Holland	2
Sweden	1

Olympic Yachting Regatta Is Sailed Under Strong Wind

KIEL, Aug. 7 (AP)—Frank B. Jewett Jr., of Short Hills, N. J., and the California Tech Yacht Club, maneuvered into sixth place in the Olympia monotype class, yesterday, coming up from eleventh place Wednesday. Three other American yachts, however, finished eighth in each of the eight-meter, six-meter, and star classes.

Jewett, in total points for all Olympia monotype racing so far, is now in eighth place with 44 points. In the eight-meter class, America is eighth with 10 points, in the six-meter division ninth with 14 points, and in the star-boat fourth with 23.

Sweden won the eight-meter class race in 2h. 10m. 36s. Norway was second with 2h. 13m. 50s., Finland third, and Germany fourth. The Swedish and Norwegian boats are hot favorites to win the medal in this class.

The American yacht Angelita beat out France and Denmark to miss last place. Angelita's time was 2h. 19m. 48s. The Argentine yacht Mathero 11 beat Angelita for seventh position and was timed at 2h. 18m. 59s, Sweden is now leading in this class with 28 points to Norway's 27.

The Italian boat Italia won the six-meter race in 1h. 58m. 56s., ahead of the Argentine boat, which was three seconds slower. The United States boat, Mystery, finished eighth, ahead of France and Poland and was timed in 2h. 2m. 40s. Sweden and Holland did not finish in this race.

England leads the six-meter class with a total of 28 points, Finland and Germany are tied for second with 25, and Argentina and Italy are tied for fourth with 23. The American boat is ninth, with 14 points.

Past Olympic Victors

Athletics

400-Meter Run

Year and Place	Name and Country	Time
1932—Los Angeles	William Carr, U. S. A.	46.2s.*
1928—Amsterdam	R. J. Barbutti, U. S. A.	47.8s.
1924—Paris	E. H. Liddell, Great Britain	47.6s.
1920—Antwerp	B. G. D. Rudd, South Africa	49.6s.
1912—Stockholm	C. D. Reidpath, U. S. A.	48.2s.
1908—London	Wyndham Halswelle, Great Britain	50 s.
1904—St. Louis	H. L Hillman, U. S. A.	49.2s.
1900—Paris	M. W. Long, U. S. A.	49.4s.
1896—Athens	T. E. Burke, U. S. A.	54.2s.

5000-Meter Run

1932—Los Angeles	Lauri Lehtinen, Finland	14m. 30 s.*
1928—Amsterdam	Willi Ritola, Finland	14m. 38 s.
1924—Paris	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	14m. 31.2s.
1920—Antwerp	Joseph Guillemot, France	14m. 55.6s.
1912—Stockholm	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	14m. 36.6s.

Fencing—Epée Team

Year and Place	Country	Year and Place	Country
1932—Los Angeles	France	1920—Antwerp	Italy
1928—Amsterdam	Italy	1912—Stockholm	Belgium
1924—Paris	France	1908—London	France

*Olympic Record.

Sportsmanship Of Ralph Hill In '32 Recalled

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 7—The final of the Olympic 5000-meter race which was decided today and is reported in another column on this page, brought into thought and conversation here one of the finest examples of sportsmanship ever noted in the course of the Games. I refer to the attitude of that fine American distance runner, Ralph Hill, of Oregon, in the corresponding event during the last festival at Los Angeles, Calif. in 1932. That day, most of the spectators believed that they had seen Hill fouled during the run-in down the last straight to the tape, because the man in front of him pulled out toward the center of the track when Hill tried to go by on his right and turned in again when the American, then having broken stride, tried to pass on the leader's left.

It would have been so easy for Hill to add his protest to the clamor of the crowd. But he did nothing of the kind. Instead, he said to a newspaperman, "I do not think that Laurie deliberately tried to keep me from the tape. He was turning around to see where I was and I know from experience that when an exhausted man does that he loses his sense of direction. Lehtinen certainly got in my way; but I think that he had too much left and could have beaten me anyway. I plan no protest, because I believe that Lehtinen was merely steering a blind course."

Finland's Remarkable Ascendency

Lehtinen's victory was the third in succession for Finland in this particular event. And it emphasized the remarkable ascendency gained by the Finns in distance-running since they gained their first Olympic track triumph at Stockholm in the games of 1912. That was when Hannes Kolehmainen, first of a grand line of Finnish stayers, gained three firsts.

The smoke of war blotted out the games that were to have been held at Berlin in 1916, and Finland's next Olympic venture was therefore deferred until 1920. Then, at Antwerp the Finns made away with nine gold medals for track and field athletics. The total of Finnish "firsts" was increased to 10 four years later at Paris where Paavo Nurmi—undoubtedly the greatest distance runner ever seen—won three Olympic championships. The brilliant success of this solemn young man fired his young compatriots with such enthusiasm that the conutry's great reputation for long-race runners has been worthily upheld ever since. In memory I can see Nurmi now, striding round the track like a perfectly geared machine, a robot set at a certain speed. Every now and then the "Flying Finn," as the newspapers dubbed him, would glance at a watch that he held in his hand, to make sure that he was not departing from schedule.

Very Unconcerned

Nurmi must be about the least demonstrative Olympic champion of them all. When he had won his races, he used to toddle off to the dressing rooms, as unconcernedly as if he had been out for a stroll with the dog, and, as for press photographers, he never seemed even to notice them.

Finland's Olympic successes seem all the more remarkable when you reflect that organized athletics in Finland are a development of the last 30 years. Gymnastics had something of a following before then; but the Suomen Voimistelu-ja Urheilulitto (which, being interpreted, means Finnish Gymnastic and Athletic Union) was not founded until 1906. Soon afterward, Finns began to reveal the flair for distance-running that has since placed them second to none in this branch of athletics. Field events, especially those that involve throwing, also appealed greatly to them, with the result that for this form of competition they now stand in world opinion second only to the stars of the United States.

Budge, Grant And Alice Marble Set For Net Battles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The two missing stars of the coming lawn tennis championships were accounted for yesterday, when Helen H. Jacobs stepped ashore here from her long European stay, and Frederick J. Perry departed from England in the Queen Mary, due here early next week. With Katherine Stammers scheduled for the next trip of the Aquitania, and the German party all set to sail in the Bremen next week, the roster is about complete, and the American stars will have to emerge shortly from their casual habits if they expect to stand much of a chance against the newcomers.

Three of them are already set for battle, beginning next week, at Rye, with J. Donald Budge and Bryan M. Grant Jr. settling down for serious work in preparation to welcome Perry and Von Cramm, while Alice Marble is all set for Miss Stammers and Marieluis Horn. It has been hoped that Mrs. Moody would also emerge from her retirement for the same tourney, but this is doubtful though the management still have hopes. While Mrs. Fabyan and Carolin Babcock are not yet ready to undertake the strenuous work of the campaign.

A very encouraging element this season on this side of the Atlantic has been the development of the younger players, never have so many from the junior ranks displayed such high-class tennis in many seasons. Joseph Hunt, though not yet within hailing distance of seniority, is already ranked high among the leaders of the season, on his Seabright play, and Robert Riggs and Wayne Sabin, individually and as a team, give promise of high ranking.

Others listed in the junior ranks last year who have already shown promise among their elders are Robert Harmon of Berkeley, Calif., Robert Madden, Pittsburgh, and Robert Underwood of Los Angeles, while others who are scheduled to play at Rye include Edgar Weller, from Texas, Marion Reese, from Atlanta, and the local stars, Melvin Lapman and Alfred Jarvis.

The enterprise of the national association in establishing and maintaining arrangements for junior instruction by well-known professionals is now bearing fruit, and with its further development, as contemplated, the average age of the first 10 players should decrease rapidly, if the present ratio is maintained.

Two Olympic Boxers Return

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Visibly downcast, but insistent they were not guilty of breaking rules or victims of homesickness, Joe Church of Batavia, N. Y., and Howell King of Detroit, American Olympic team boxers who were dismissed from the squad and sent home, arrived on the S. S. Manhattan yesterday. "It's all a mystery to us," they said. "We did no wrong, broke no training rules and were not homesick. As soon as we can, we aim to find out the true cause for sending us home suddenly."

India Beats United States

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—America's Olympic field hockey team dropped its second successive match today, bowing to India, 7-0. India led 3-0 at half time. Earlier in the competition the Americans were beaten by Japan, 5-1.

Detroit Mound Staff Receives Help From Wade

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tangled in a four and possibly a five-club battle to win second place in the American League standing, the Detroit Tigers received reinforcements yesterday in the form of Rookie Jake Wade, young left-handed pitcher. Wade blanked the Cleveland Indians, 9 to 0, and if the hustling Chicago White Sox hadn't succeeded in taking two games from the lowly St. Louis Browns, the Tigers would have climbed into third position.

At the moment, however, the Bengals stand fourth, one and a half contests in back of the Indians and White Sox, who are tied for second place.

Second Trial

Wade is getting his second trial with the Tigers. They took him to training camp in the spring of 1935 after he had pitched 210 innings for Beaumont in the Texas League and won 14 games. It was apparent that the youngster needed more experience, however, so Mickey Cochrane optioned him to the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League.

With the Beavers, Wade pitched 20 complete games, winning 17 and losing 15. Standing two inches over six feet, he weighs close to 180 pounds, which is an ideal pitching build. Judging by yesterday's performance against the hard-hitting Indians, the rookie will be given serious consideration in the future plans of the Tigers.

For several seasons, the Tigers have searched for a good left-handed hurler. They tried Clyde Hatter, a Louisville graduate, but he lacked experience. They took Joe Sullivan from Beaumont and for a while it seemed they had found their man, but this season Joe has been a big disappointment. Perhaps Jake Wade is the answer to this problem.

Wade held the Indians to seven scattered hits yesterday, giving only two bases on balls. It was his first victory since the Bengals recently recalled him from the International League. The world champions gave him good support, pounding Cleveland pitchers for 16 hits, including homers by Goslin and Owen. Goslin's was No. 18.

White Sox Climb

The White Sox, who have climbed from sixth to a tie for second place over a 26-game stretch, beat the Browns yesterday, 9 to 6, and 4 to 1. Sugar Cain was the winning pitcher in the opener, although he needed assistance from Clint Brown. Bill Dietrich limited the Browns to five hits in the second engagement.

The White Sox, incidentally, have been quite successful with cast-off hurlers. Strangely enough, three of their most prominent were turned loose by Connie Mack, Jimmy Dykes' former boss. Bill Dietrich, Vernon Kennedy and Sugar Cain all had trials with Mack, but were rescued from a minor league existence by Dykes and his White Sox.

Kennedy was a winning pitcher last year, and still is. Cain and Dietrich are more recent additions, and both have contributed much to the climb of the White Sox. Dietrich has won three straight games since joining the Chicago outfit, limiting the opposition to slightly more than five hits a game.

In the National League, the Cardinals defeated the Cubs for the third successive afternoon, 3 to 2, increasing their lead in the pennant race to three full contests. Dizzy Dean pitched, earning his eighteenth triumph of the campaign. He had to work hard to get it, as the Cubs forced the game into extra innings by pushing across a run in the ninth. A homer by Rookie Johnny Mize won the game in the eleventh.

Marion Miley Wins

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., won her second straight women's western 72-hole medal-play golf derby yesterday, rallying on the last nine holes to outfinish Patty Berg of Minneapolis, last year's runnerup. Miss Miley's total was 324 to 329 for the Minneapolis youngster. Trailing by one stroke as they started the final round, Miss Berg shot the outgoing nine in 42 strokes, pulling up even with the Lexington lass, who needed a 43. On the back nine, however, Miss Miley opened up to produce a fine 39, while the Minneapolis girl had a 44.

Naismith Is Honored

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Before the start of the Olympic basketball tournament today, players from the competing nations honored Dr. James A. Naismith or the University of Kansas, inventor of the game. All competitors marched past the veteran coach, after which speakers paid him tribute. Replying, Naismith thanked them and said, "It doesn't seem long since I walked onto a playground in Springfield, Mass., with a ball in my hand and the game in my head."

Rain Delays Tennis

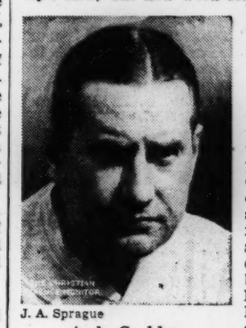
EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Rain yesterday washed out the matches in the Maidstone Club's invitation tennis tournament for women. The semifinals will be played today, with Theodosia Smith of Los Angeles meeting Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., and Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia matching strokes with Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The College Baseball Situation

IN APRIL, 1935, Andrew J. Coakley, coach of the Columbia University baseball team, advocated a plan by which the leading baseball teams of the country would come together in a series to determine the national intercollegiate baseball championship. At the time it seemed to me that it would be a splendid thing, although I realized that many handicaps would have to be overcome before such a series could be put in action. So far as I have heard, nothing developed from Coach Coakley's idea; but now word comes out of East Lansing, Mich., that John Kobs, baseball coach at Michigan State College, is going to take the matter up as a part of a plan he has for improving college baseball.



J. A. Sprague
Andy Coakley

Wants Coaches' Association

Reports state that Coach Kobs is going to write to the college baseball coaches of the country this fall inviting them to come together at some central point for the purpose of forming a National Association of College Baseball Coaches. The chief object of the association, if formed, is to bring about much needed reforms and increase interest in college baseball. I believe that such an organization could do a lot for college baseball, and there is no question but what the sport is greatly in need of a helping hand. When I consider what college baseball was in the eastern part of the country some 40 years ago and look at it today, I cannot but deplore the fact that the sport has gone from one of the most popular of the major sports to one of the least popular. And I believe the reason for this is more a lack of attention on the part of the college athletic authorities and coaches than anything else. A well-handled coaches' association acting in accord with the athletic directors of the big colleges of the country should be able to make the national game a real major sport again.

A National Championship

Despite the difficulties which would have to be overcome before a real collegiate championship could be held, I believe that such an event could and will be held at some future time. Meeting the expenses of such a championship would have to be worked out, but I believe that means for financing it can be found. The possibility of being able to take part in such a series would certainly bring out more candidates for the various college teams, and this would be sure to result in better baseball, which, in turn, would bring bigger attendance and gate receipts. I also believe that in time this would give sectional associations money enough to pay for sending their championship nines to such a world series and that the money taken in at the latter would reimburse the associations for their outlays.

Should Adopt Professional Football Rule

I am glad to see that Coach Kobs believes that such an association as he plans should take up the question of professional baseball clubs signing college players while they are still undergraduates. It will be recalled that E. P. Madigan, director of athletics at St. Mary's College of California, protested the signing of one of his sophomore players last spring and took the matter up with Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of baseball, but without effect. Coach Kobs advocates the adoption of a rule by baseball authorities similar to that adopted by the professional football teams which forbids the signing of a college player until his class has graduated. Such a rule would not only do much to help the standard of college baseball, but it would prove just as beneficial to the baseball clubs as it has to the football organizations, and the sooner it is adopted by the major and minor leagues the better it will be for all hands.

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Third of Iraqian Assyrians Prefer to Stay in Old Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSUL, Iraq—More than a third of the Assyrians for whom the League of Nations is still trying to find a permanent home outside Iraq would prefer to remain here if they could, an official inquiry reveals.

A recent consultation of 21,671 Assyrians in Iraq shows that 14,259 are willing to be transferred to Syria under the League's settlement scheme, 59 have refused outright, while 7353 have been marked as "doubtful."

Mountain Tribes

The doubtful ones live in the mountains. When consulted, they said they would leave the decision to their tribal chiefs. The latter have not yet announced their decision, but a local committee reports that they have never concealed their reluctance to leave Iraq.

This is held here to be all the more remarkable in view of the fact that three years ago a series of terrible massacres of Assyrian men, women and children took place in Iraq, for which the main responsibility has been placed on the Iraq Army. After that appalling outbreak of racial fanaticism, it was realized that the Assyrians could no longer live in Iraq in safety. The little Christian community appealed to the League to find it a new home.

Three-Year Search

For three years the League investigated settlement possibilities in Brazil, British Guiana and Syria. Finally it selected the Ghab region in the Syrian State of Latakia close to the eastern Mediterranean. Recently, however, the French authorities of Syria advised against the scheme, with the result that the Assyrians are still without a home.

The sudden abandonment of the Ghab scheme when most of the funds for it had been found by the Iraq and British Governments and other states-members of the League followed closely upon the announcement of Léon Blum, French Prime Minister, that France was surrendering her mandate in Syria.

French Action

When the Ghab scheme had been finally hammered out last year, France did not expect to give up her mandate until 1941 at the earliest, that is, when the settlement of the Assyrians in the Ghab had been completed.

A week after M. Blum's announcement foreshadowing the establishment of an independent Syria, France called the attention of the League to the fact that already Syrian landowners "were showing little disposition to offer the trustee board acceptable terms" for the transfer of land to the refugees.

Moreover, the League was told, the Assyrian immigration was arousing a press campaign "of some considerable liveliness, and it is to be apprehended that this matter, by drawing the attention to the question of minorities, may have harmful effects on the fate of members of the indigenous minorities."

On June 30, the French representative explained to the League that originally France had calculated she would need five years in which to prepare for the transfer of authority "which must be the normal end of the mandate, and contemplated retaining all her powers and responsibilities during that period."

He plainly warned the League that the scheme for the reclamation of the Ghab valley had little chance of success "unless the nationalist opposition to the establishment of a Christian minority in the immediate neighborhood of the center of Moslem resistance is kept in check by the firmness of the administration which draws its moral authority both from the League and from its disinterestedness and impartiality."

Hope in League

Replying to the suggestion that Arab opposition would in any case have made itself felt during the five years of the scheme even if the French mandate had been continued, the French representative is understood to have pointed out that the scheme would by that time have been completed and that "the material advantages that Syria would have derived from the development of the Ghab would have been so patent that the Syrians would have acknowledged the beneficial results of the scheme as a whole."

That argument does not seem to impress the Assyrians here, some of whom feel that valuable time and money have been wasted on the Ghab, and after a three years' search by the League they are still without a home. Yet their entire hope is in the League, and because of the present unrest in some of the Arab countries they take some comfort in two things.

One is that the League has not abandoned its worldwide search for a permanent home for them. The other is its express confidence in Iraq continuing to take the necessary measures for the security and welfare of the Assyrian population."

Geneva reminded the Baghdad Government of Iraq's promise of May 30, 1932, when the mandatory régime was about to end—a year before the Assyrian massacres—that "full and complete protection of life and liberty will be assured to all inhabitants of Iraq, without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion."

Brushing London's Lofty Horses

© Fox

It's Clean-Up Time in the Adornment Line
High Above the Traffic of Hyde Park Corner

The equestrian statue, The Quadriga, which adorns the top of the Wellington Arch on the summit of Constitution Hill, always attracts the attention of London visitors. Its fame warrants due care and the man at work in polishing has every appearance of doing a fine job.

Three Projects Are Started On Mississippi Gulf Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Mississippi Gulf Coast, that 30-mile stretch of sea frontage from Pass Christian to Biloxi, is now taking the greatest step forward since Sept. 1, 1925, when the first piling was driven on the $3,600,000 concrete seawall.

It has launched a $460,000 development program which is expected to increase resort and industrial possibilities of a section already famous for both. The two developments on which work has been begun are:

Pumping, by hydraulic dredge, in front of the Biloxi seawall a sand beach one mile long, 250 feet wide, sloping seaward to a depth of one foot every 50 feet—cost $50,000.

Building a 10-acre yacht basin, with water 10 feet deep, at Pass Christian—cost $50,000.

The third development will be the $350,000 small-craft harbor and recreational center in Gulfport.

Biloxi is at one end of the coast, Pass Christian at the other end, Gulfport midway.

Two Financed Locally

The first two are locally financed, the third will be a PWA project. Contracts for the Biloxi and Pass Christian projects were financed from $350,000 in the sinking fund established with the building of the sea wall in 1925, and derived from the revenue of a special gasoline tax of 1 cent a gallon in Harrison County, in which this entire stretch of beach is situated.

The Gulfport work, $350,000, is a PWA project; the awarding of contracts is now waiting on Washington's final approval of certain plans.

The sand beach at Biloxi is to protect a portion of the seawall and also to give a recreational facility which is lacking on the Gulf Coast, except on one small stretch at Henderson Point, the westward continuation of Pass Christian.

To Protect Against Winds

The Pass Christian yacht harbor will be built on a front entirely unprotected from southeast winds. Sand fills, topped by concrete, will rise seven feet above the water, and the entrance will be protected by a piling breakwater. Both of these undertakings will be finished this summer.

The Gulfport yacht harbor and recreational center, the largest project of the kind ever undertaken in this part of the South, will include about 59 acres of land, to be created by hydraulic dredging to protect the yacht basin, 1200 by 1600 feet.

On this land is to be built a nine-hole golf course, tennis courts, driveways with parking space for 3000 automobiles, swimming pool 105 by 45 feet, a city pavilion, a yacht club and restaurant, and an armory for the Mississippi National Guard. It is stated that the project will be completed by next July.

Alberta Locks Up Relief Camps To Stop Red Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Strong indorsement of the move of the Federal Government in closing down the relief camps was voiced by Maj. Gen. Sir James H. MacBrien, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, when interviewed in Edmonton recently. Sir James stated that these camps had given the Communist organizers great scope for their activities. In closing down these camps the Government has curtailed the activities of the Reds by removing their easy access to the "raw material" on which the agitators had been working, and endeavoring to foment disorder, he said.

When questioned as to the activities of the Communist agitators in other parts of the Dominion, Sir James stated that Winnipeg is the center of the disorders at present and he judged the coming provincial election in Manitoba might account for the presence there of some 5000 men staging nuisance parades and causing disturbances.

He said further that the tactics followed in Winnipeg of having snake parades and nuisance parades to tie up traffic were the same practices as were followed last year in Vancouver and thought that probably the same men who promoted the disorders in British Columbia last year were engaged in promoting disturbances in Winnipeg at the present time, among the unemployed men.

Holland Fines Seller Of Anti-Semitic Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, — A fine of 250 florins ($166) or 25 days' confinement has been imposed on a shopkeeper here for selling copies of the German antisemitic paper Der Stürmer." The shop is owned by a member of the Dutch National Socialist movement.

The Netherlands law prohibits the sale of literature which offends minorities in the population. The anti-Jewish German paper was classified in this category.

Luxury School Plan For Poor Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A taste of unaccustomed luxury for a thousand school children, most of whom come from poor homes in the Camberwell district, is to be provided by the London County Council in a new school building.

The school, designed by Mr. Oliver Hill, member of the Council for Art and Industry, is to have elevators, rest rooms, noise-free classrooms and a milk bar.

All the classrooms are to face south, and the southernmost side of each room will be composed entirely of sliding windows, to enable the students to have the full advantage of fine weather.

British Steel Workers Get Wage Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng. — Wages of some 30,000 skilled workers in the British steel industry have been increased by 4s. a week, under an agreement reached between representatives of the workmen and the Steel Trade Employers' Association.

The agreement also provides for proportionate increases in the wages of semi-skilled workers. All workers whose pay is regulated by this agreement have received a three and three-quarters per cent increase.

Fewer Jobless in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 7—John Galleher, director of the National Emergency Council in Virginia, said that unemployment in the state had decreased by 50,000 persons on July 1, compared with the same date a year ago.

United States Employment Service lists, he said, showed 82,000 unemployed as of July 1, this year, while in 1935 the lists carried 132,000 names on the same date.

Vehicular Tunnel Under East River Is Given Approval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Plans for a vehicular tube beneath the East River to unite Manhattan with its sister borough of Queens had the stamp of approval from the New York City Tunnel Authority today. Sept. 15 was the date set for ground breaking.

Engineers estimated that the proposed structure would cost $58,365,000, and that it would be self-supporting through revenue from tolls charged vehicles passing from one borough to the other. An outright grant of $17,235,000 from the Public Works Administration is expected to finance part of the construction costs; the balance of $47,130,000 is to be provided by a loan from the Federal Government.

Another Tunnel Proposed

Although details of the tunnel plan were not made public, it was said that connections were provided with the East River Drive being built along the eastern edge of Manhattan Island and with another proposed tunnel across Manhattan to connect with the Hudson River tubes.

Running from near East 38th Street and the East River to Long Island City, the East River Tunnel would form an important traffic route to the 1939 world's fair site at Flushing Meadows, Queens, it was said.

Speedy Approval Asked

After adopting the designs at a meeting yesterday, the tunnel authority forwarded them for approval to Arthur S. Tuttle, state director of the Public Works Administration. Early approval by the War Department also has been requested.

If each step is made on schedule, it is expected that the contracts for the initial work will be advertised on Aug. 15 with bids being opened about Sept. 1.

The start of work on the East River tunnel would follow closely upon completion of the $63,000,000 Triborough Bridge, dedicated July 11, which connects Manhattan with Bronx and Queens. Four other bridges cross the East River to Queens or Brooklyn, and a vehicular tube from the Battery to Brooklyn has been proposed.

Witness Sentenced On Contempt Charge In Racket Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Evasiveness on the part of a witness called to assist Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey in his drive upon industrial rackets in New York City led to a sentence of 30 days' imprisonment against the head of a dress manufacturing concern here today.

In prescribing the punishment for Israel Goldstein, president of Leroy Goldstein, Inc., Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook stressed that reticence on the part of business men in providing information to extraordinary grand juries, sitting to assist the anti-racket campaign, was one of the principal obstacles to dislodging anti-social elements. He charged Mr. Goldstein with criminal contempt of court.

Incredible explanations of how he disbursed nearly $2000 between Sept. 15 and Nov. 25, 1933, were made by Mr. Goldstein, Justice McCook said, in reviewing evidence submitted by Mr. Dewey.

Emphasizing that Mr. Goldstein once had denied and at another time admitted having paid for "protection" from a union committee, Justice McCook described his testimony as vague and evasive, adding that the defendant has proved himself "contradictory and contumacious and seriously hindered and obstructed this important investigation."

Bowers 'Deserted' In Spanish Crisis, Castle Charges

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7 (AP)—Declaring that he was "most astonished and displeased" when Ambassador Claude G. Bowers "deserted his post of duty in Spain," William R. Castle, former Ambassador to Japan and former Under Secretary of State, last night in an interview here characterized the present members of the American Foreign Service abroad "as a pretty weak lot as heads of important missions."

"Ambassador Bowers lost his head completely," said Mr. Castle. "I would say that our Ambassadors abroad should at least stick to their posts. Compare Bowers with Herrick in Paris at the time of the World War, or with Brand Whitlock in Belgium. The comparison simply cannot be made. But look at our Foreign Service now."

Mr. Castle came to Providence to receive an honorary degree tomorrow from Bryant College at the annual commencement exercises.

An Uncommon Business

An unusual basement shop in midtown Manhattan is the workroom of a rowboat builder. To advertise his product a rowboat is "moored" on the sidewalk.

Gambling in Billions

It Cost U. S. That Each Year, Survey Shows

A year ago THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published a series of 12 articles dealing with the spread of commercialized gambling and its social and economic consequences. Evidence that the corporate stake in gambling inducements and its machinery for exploiting mass gambling constitutes an increasing problem appears in the following article.

Commercialized gambling is taking billions from honest business. In a thorough going-over of its 1935 accounts, a writer in American Business estimates that gambling in the United States last year in one form or another involved a total turnover of more than $6,500,000,000.

Writing in the current issue of the magazine, Howard McClellan admits that reckoning the volume of gambling entails considerable guesswork. But by using the total amount of money wagered through legal means as a practical yardstick, the author estimates the scope of the racket which chisels profits from legitimate enterprises.

Six Billions in Cash

"So vast was the revenue from gambling during 1935," the article points out, "that many will regard as an outrageous imposition on human credulity the figure which represents the total sum of money wagered. As nearly as it can be approximated, the figure stands at $6,600,000,000, all in cash.

"Business men whose legitimate enterprises traveled a rocky road in 1935 probably will gasp loudest and deepest; particularly, when they retrospectively contemplate the great quantities of consumer goods, shoes, clothing, food, shelter and other necessaries of life which might have been purchased if, say, half of the $6,600,000,000 had been diverted during the slack year of 1935 into the channels of legitimate trade.

How much richer public treasuries might have been had the billions spent in wagering flown through the arteries of trade. No business men need be reminded of the Government's desperate need of revenue to meet relief and recovery bills during 1935.

Data Hard to Get

"More than six billions in cash wagered during a depression year. A more exact figure cannot be given. For the most part, gambling is an unlawful enterprise. Its inside affairs are hard to get at, no account books are kept, no reports are rendered to the Government, and so an approximation must suffice. For the benefit of those who may doubt the accuracy of the total given an effort will be made to "break down" the $6,600,000,000 figure, to employ a technical phrase used by expert accountants.

"With respect to the wagering done at race tracks, an exact and official figure is available. Since 1933 when betting at race tracks was first legalized in one state. Legislatures in many states have extended the law's sanction to race-track betting and, in consequence, there are official figures to work with in determining how much was wagered at tracks. During 1935, bookmakers operating at New York horse tracks handled $265,000,000 in wagers; and that same year, by the way, New York City spent $185,000,000 to provide relief for 1,750,000 destitute persons. In New England, where natives still proudly refer to their habitat as the land of steady habits, $57,000,000 was wagered, legally, at race courses in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. In Florida, $20,000,000 was bet; while at tracks in Maryland, Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, California, and other states, the betting "take" brought the year's total to $500,000,000.

"This $500,000,000 was not all the money wagered on horse races in 1935. But it is at least an accurate figure, and its accuracy is vouched for by the parimutuel betting machines which automatically record and totalize all bets. There is a widespread misconception about horse-race betting. Most people think only of money bet at race tracks. The truth is that a far greater amount of betting is done away from the tracks, in unlawful betting places flourishing (with proper and adequate police protection) in back rooms of stores, apartments, billiard parlors, taxis, basements, prisons, courthouses, police stations and on sidewalks throughout the nation.

"According to Dr. Jerome Davis, Yale authority on economic trends and one of the few savants to make a serious study of the financial side of gambling, the amount of money illegally is two to eight times greater than the amount bet at race tracks. To thousands of persons who cannot leave their work to get to race tracks, or who have not the money to spend for admission to tracks and transportation, the horse parlor is the only place where they may do their betting.

"Why, it may be asked, was legal betting permitted during hard times? The answer: Chiefly because organized proponents of gambling convinced legislators that one sure way out of the depression was to let people bet legally, tax their wagers, and apply the vast sum collected in taxes to the problems of relief and recovery. It is not on record that gamblers ever before displayed so keen an interest in the problem of human relief, though it is known that their chief aim in life is to relieve the most people of the most money via the shortest and surest route."

More South Carolina Drivers Lose Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately 1777 drivers of motor vehicles had their licenses suspended in South Carolina during the year ending July 11, an increase of 237 over the previous 12 months, the State highway patrol reports.

Practically all suspensions were attributed to drunken driving. The patrol filed 10,628 cases and obtained 10,180 convictions for general law violations during the year. It brought 2500 more cases during 1935-36 than during 1934-35. A total of $170,026 in fines was collected, compared with $133,165 for the previous year. Operating expenses amounted to $144,256.

Radio Sales Head Named

Steady growth of the Providence and Bridgeport Stations WEAN and WICC of the Yankee Network has convinced John Shepard 3d, president of the network, that a local sales manager should be appointed to handle their business. Richard Voynow, formerly with the production department of Station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed to the post.

Liquor Control Referendum Put On State Ballots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Liquor control acts will be involved in three state-wide elections to be held this year, it is pointed out here. These elections are:

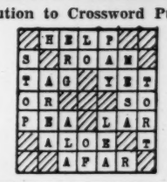
Maine on Sept. 14 will vote in all towns and cities on these questions:

1. Shall state stores for the sale of liquor be operated by permission of the State Liquor Commission in this city or town?
2. Shall licenses be granted in this city or town under regulation of the State Liquor Commission for the sale therein of wine and spirits to be consumed on the premises?
3. Shall licenses be granted in this city or town for the sale therein of malt liquor?

Montana on Nov. 3 will vote on an initiative measure supplanting the present state monopoly plan of control with a license system legalizing sale by the package and by the drink.

The results of the votes are being watched carefully by James M. Doran, executive director of the Distilled Spirits Institute. According to the institute's record, "40 states, the District of Columbia, and the American territories and insular possessions have legalized the sale of distilled spirits under license systems or state monopolies."

Solution to Crossword Puzzle



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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dressing Well at Low Cost — As an Art to Be Admired

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Enjoyment–First Requisite

Knowledge of Styles Must Be Acquired With Gaiety

Dressing Well at Low Cost
First of Four Friday Articles

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

BY DRESSING attractively one gives much pleasure to one's friends and associates and acquires for oneself deserved prestige and popularity. Deserved, because to do so requires knowledge, intelligence and taste. It is no easy matter. When the achievement of dressing well is heightened, one might almost say sublimated, by doing so on a small allowance, it is truly an art to be admired.

For some time I was puzzled to decide what the first essential factor is in mastering the art. Then it came to me in a flash. A love of fun! For what fun it is to acquire knowledge of silhouettes, fabrics, values, shops, of one's own style, and apply it to that fascinating occupation, shopping. I am convinced that to dress cleverly on a small amount requires a merry disposition and a capacity for enjoying oneself.

Most of the sources of information are alluring—the style publications, reliable advertisements, shops, certain plays and moving pictures, and the smart restaurants and other gathering places of fashionable women. Among these sources the publications and advertisements are alone essential. The information they provide is thorough and except for the fact that to see the silhouettes, colors and fabrics actually worn by women of different figures, coloring and carriage enables one to form a critical judgment and to gain a more accurate appreciation of what may be called type dressing, these experiences are not necessary. Reading and some experimenting in front of a long mirror will reveal to almost any woman the particular lines, textures and colors within the current mode that are becoming to her.

Discrimination regarding quality in fabrics and the wise selection of yarns and constructions most suitable to the service which will be required of them remain more technical matter than are style and becomingness and will be considered in the succeeding article. However, such information is important chiefly in home dressmaking, whereas this series is written particularly for women who do not sew expertly and who depend in the main on ready-made departments. In these the factor of appropriate materials has already been determined. A professional designer invents, so to speak, in her materials. She would not present a draped silhouette in an inflexible fabric nor a sports dress in a flimsy one which could not be roughly worn and tubbed.

Expensive Bargains

The most important contribution to economy in dressing is good judgment in buying. All mistakes are expensive. To buy thoughtlessly just because an item is attractive and offered at a bargain price, when it meets no need in the life of the individual who thus acquires it, is one of the most common and most expensive mistakes that is made. Other errors frequently committeed are the purchase of accessories that do not "go" with anything one has; of good-looking garments that are too small or whose style, although intrinsically good, fails to express at its best the individuality of the wearer; of qualities that are not serviceable; of qualities unnecessarily good for the use to be made of them.

The basic prerequisites, then, of thrifty shopping are: First, exact knowledge of what one needs in view of what one already has and of what one plans to do. Second, an appreciation of the types of garment within each classification—sports, spectator sports, town, afternoon, dinner, evening—which suit one's individuality. Third, courage to choose the sizes in which one looks best rather than the sizes which one would prefer to wear. Fourth, taste in colors and combinations of color in relation to one's own appearance. Fifth, appraisal of the uses to which each purchase is to be put so that the price paid will be well balanced in relation to what is required.

In order to determine what one needs at the approach of a new season it is important at the outset to examine critically what has been packed away in trunks and closets since the same season the previous year. Very often when supplied with fresh accessories or given the dramatic touch of some small item or new color which has recently sailed into the foreground of fashion, such hand-me-downs gain a more novel and creative effect than is the case with garments entirely new and therefore less dependent on ingenuity. They should be studied and a list made of what they need in order to be brought up to date.

Or if this is not clear, their appearance should be, as it were, committed to memory and in this form carried about the shops, visual images, for comparison with what the counters disclose. However, this is sometimes a perilous game and great care must be taken in playing it not to pay so much for the renovating touches that a new costume could have been secured at the same price or less. "How much," one should ask of one's good judgment, "is this old dud worth in the way of freshening touches?"

Much time and effort can be saved in the selection of becoming styles if every time that one tries on a garment one stands long enough before the mirror to analyze the lines and colors which make it becoming or unbecoming. Too often we hasten out of an unbecoming costume or, without formulating the causes which make another frock graciously expressive of the best that is in us, order it sent home. If this is our method, we are almost as much at sea the next time we want to buy a new thing.

Thinking the Problems Through

It is odd that women care as much as they do what sizes they buy, considering that this is a fact known only to themselves and the sales-clerk and that their figures are not altered by the size tag. Every woman, and particularly a heavy one, looks slimmer in a garment that is large enough. It will be found that in the cheaper ready-mades one needs a size larger than in the more liberally cut, higher-priced models. Also the style of the model may make a difference. Let us say that a customer can "get into" both a 16 and an 18 size. The woman with less wisdom will choose the 16, because she has an idea that it connotes a slimmer figure. The more artistic purchaser will decide purely on the basis of lines, selecting the model that gives her figure the better rhythm.

Many partially successful efforts have been made to formulate by means of charts the colors that flatter certain complexions. These charts are basically correct, but the innumerable and subtle variations that occur in skin, hair and eyes and the differences in total effect which are occasioned when the contrasts between these three main factors are slightly unlike the orthodox ones established on the charts, introduce confusion into the doctrine if it is followed too literally. One must again fall back on examination of oneself and learn the tones that best enhance one's appearance. This should be done at increasingly frequent intervals as the years march on, for the tonal values of one's skin, eyes and hair change at the new periods of life.

As to Price

As a preliminary lesson in the adjustment of quality to special needs and of the price paid to the thing desired, we recommend the re-reading of Benjamin Franklin's delightful essay, "Paying Too Dear for the Whistle." It was a coveted whistle, a delightful whistle, but, nevertheless, too dear at its price. Franklin learned and we must, too, that the cost of an excellent and pleasurable thing may be too high for us and disproportionate to our way of life. It is not always wise to buy quality at a high price, for we may wish to wear the thing bought only a few times, which is often the case with an evening frock. With a given sum to spend one may then wisely sacrifice quality to effect—to chic and dash, often obtainable in the moderately priced ready-mades. But it would be folly to purchase a tailleur for travel or other hard wear which was not fashioned of durable material and handsomely tailored to the final detail.

When the Picnic Spirit Is in the Air It Is Fun to Be Able to Pick Up and Go Without Much Fuss and Preparation. A Box Filled With Such Accessories as Paper Napkins, Plates and Cups, and Kept on Hand for Just These Occasions, Is One Way to Make Impromptu Picnics Easy. And One's Menu Need Not Be Limited to Sandwiches, as the Accompanying Article Shows

A Spur-of-the-Moment Picnic

Here Are a Few Ideas for Quick-Action Jaunts

By Betty Wells
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LET'S have a picnic!" When the picnic spirit is in the air, pick up and go, even if you have only a few moments' notice from your impulsive young ones.

We keep a picnic box on the pantry shelf in which we store all the little picnic accessories as an aid to quick picnics. In it we keep the paper supplies, including paper plates and cups, small individual cardboard salt and pepper shakers, etc. Bright colored wax wrapping paper always adds a festive touch to the food, be it ever so simple.

When a family goes in for frequent picnics, it pays to have a special oilcloth for the table. Keep it ready on a roll with the picnic equipment. It will save laundry and it is in keeping with the spirit of an outdoor meal. A gay pattern adds a note of color to the table.

Necessity is the mother of invention and we discovered that even beans can be baked in an hour or two if that's all the time there is in which to prepare a picnic. The trick is to open several cans of baked beans and treat them according to your own taste. Even our boys have learned to do this and they take great pride in uncovering the bean pot at the picnic. The result defies detection from real home-baked beans. This is our method for

Quick Baked Beans

Grease bean pot or baking dish and line with
⅓ pound sliced bacon (bacon cut in one-inch pieces)
Then pour in
2 cans Boston style baked beans and
1 small onion, chopped and fried.
Mix
¼ teaspoon dry mustard and
4 tablespoons molasses and pour over beans. Top with a few pieces of bacon and bake uncovered in a slow oven (300°) for two hours, stirring occasionally. If not to be served immediately, cover casserole at the end of two hours to retain moisture.

Hot foods such as scalloped potatoes and baked beans can be taken along if they are carried in the same containers in which they were baked and wrapped in several newspapers or insulated paper bags.

Scalloped Potatoes

Wash
4 medium sized potatoes. Pare and slice potatoes thin. Cover in cold water and let stand ¾ hour.
In the meantime prepare
1½ cups thin white sauce. Drain potatoes and arrange in a greased baking dish, sprinkle each layer with salt and pepper and
2 tablespoons butter. Cover with the white sauce and bake in a moderate oven (350°) 40 minutes.
Serves six.

Potato Salad

Mix
4 cups cold potatoes—cut in cubes
¾ cup chopped celery
1 onion chopped fine
½ teaspoon paprika
1½ teaspoons salt. Add enough mayonnaise to moisten well. Put in refrigerator to absorb some of the dressing and become chilled. Just before serving, add
3 hard cooked eggs (chopped) and
2 tablespoons chopped parsley. Arrange in nests of lettuce and top with mayonnaise. Garnish with radish roses or strips of red or green pepper.
Six servings.

Chicken Salad

Mix
1 cup cooked chicken, cubed
1 cup celery, cut in small pieces, with salad dressing. Serve on lettuce and garnish with celery tips.
Six servings.

Cooked Salad Dressing

Mix
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons sugar
Few grains cayenne, add
¾ cup water and
¼ cup vinegar. Bring to the boil, then cook in the top of a double boiler until thick, 15 minutes. Stir occasionally.
Stir into
1 beaten egg, return to double boiler and cook two minutes, stirring constantly. Add
2 tablespoons butter and stir until smooth. Thin with cream or oil before serving.
Yield: two cups.

Ham Loaf

Mix
¾ pound ground smoked ham
¾ pound ground lean pork
1¼ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 teaspoon minced parsley and
1 cup soft bread crumbs. Mix very thoroughly. Then add
1 beaten egg and
½ cup milk and blend until mixture holds together quite well. Form into a loaf shape and place in a loaf pan. Pour tomatoes over loaf. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1½ hours, basting occasionally.

Paper baking cups are handy for picnic cakes and are attractive, too, as they come in dainty colored designs. Each muffin tin is lined with a paper cup, the batter is poured in and then baked, the cup cakes are all ready for serving without the bother of cutting the cake and serving on plates.

Cakes made with raisins or other fruit stay moist longer and can be kept on hand for emergency and surprise picnics.

Fruit-Chocolate Layer Cake

Wash
1 cup uncooked prunes, boil 10 minutes in sufficient water to cover, drain, pit, and cut into small pieces. Wash
1 cup seedless raisins, drain and chop. Sift small amount of
2½ cups all-purpose flour over fruits. Cut
2 1-ounce squares bitter chocolate and melt over warm water. Cream
1½ cups granulated sugar and
¾ cup shortening thoroughly, add chocolate and mix. Sift flour with
4 teaspoons baking powder and
1 teaspoon salt and add alternately with
1 cup milk, beating well. Add fruits and
1 teaspoon vanilla and
3 eggs beaten well and mix thoroughly. Pour into 3 greased layer cake tins and bake 25 to 30 minutes in a moderate oven (375°F.). Put layers together with boiled frosting.

Boiled Frosting

Place
1 cup sugar
½ cup water
⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar and
⅛ teaspoon salt in a smooth saucepan and stir until disolved. Boil sirup to 242°F. or until it spins a long thread. Pour gradually into
2 egg whites that have been stiffly beaten—beating constantly. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla and continue beating until stiff enough to spread on cake.

Accumulations

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF ALL the experiences which a homemaker may have it seems to me that moving may be one of the most fruitful. I speak feelingly, and from a very recent occurrence in our own lives. Although the moving has been only from one summer cottage to another one on a higher elevation and farther away from Connecticut Valley flood-control projects, yet it has amazed and somewhat embarrassed us to discover that we had accumulated so much that seemed useless, and even so many duplicates.

How, can you tell me, could we have acquired three slicers exactly alike? You know, the efficient little affairs that have a bowl to hold a hard-boiled egg and sharp little wires with which to slice it evenly and quickly. We have never given such large parties that one slicer would not have served us amply. But there they were, three of them. Oh yes, we remember that our daughter left one with us when she visited us last summer, and we already had one, but the third one must have just come of its own accord, at least that is our story.

Now two neighbors who had no slicer each have one and hard cooked eggs neatly sliced garnish many and varied dishes at the Ladies' Aid luncheons.

* * *

And clippings! Do you know the kind? Those which are going to be pasted into scrap books on that "some day" when we have the scissors, the paste, the book, the place and the time all collected. There they were, boxes and folders of them. One was marked "Garden Pools." It was bulging and running over as no self-respecting pool would do. HE looked at me with that peculiar smile which said, "Where do you expect to have a pool?" But his audible remark was a very pleasant "Are you saving these?"

Meekly I replied, "I think I will for a little while yet."

There was quite a large box which, when lifted, seemed to be rather empty. I peeked into it, when HE was not looking, and remembered that I had once seen some very nice little braided mats which looked attractive on tables, or as chair seats. They had been made from strips of discarded silk garments. In that box was the material for my mats. Summers are always going to offer so much leisure in which to braid mats, hook rugs, crochet bedspreads and knit afghans!

* * *

Perhaps the one article which caused the most amusement on moving day, but which I stoutly maintain will some day justify the trouble it gave us, was a 75-year old baby carriage. It has old-time carriage wheels made before the days of rubber tires. It is high, and has a lovely wicker body which is in good condition. I bought it at an auction last year, and drove 20 miles with it strapped to the back of my car. When I get it made into the rolling serving table which it is going to be, I hope that its worth will justify all of the inconvenience it has caused.

The house into which we have moved is larger than the one we left. It needed to be.

We have learned some lessons about collecting and saving from which we shall, probably, not profit in the least. Other lessons concerning marking packages plainly on the outside, and making scrapbooks oftener, and taking stock in the kitchen at least once a year, will, I hope, be remembered and put into operation.

Best of all we have learned that moving can be a pleasure if it is mixed with a well-developed sense of humor and the ability to sit quietly on a barrel and see exactly how nice a room is going to look when it is in complete order.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM.

GARDENING

Giving House Plants a Bath

HOUSE plants should be washed regularly to remove all the dust and dirt that collect on the leaves. This allows the light and air to get to all the breathing pores in the leaves, so that they will be more thrifty.

In industrial cities where there is much dirt in the air it is advisable to wash the plants each week; where the air is cleaner, less frequent washing is necessary, and if the plants are set out of doors for the summer the natural rains will keep them clean.

Plants that are quite dirty may be cleaned with mild soap suds, followed by thorough rinsing with clear water. Many housewives place their plants in the sink or bath tub and syringe them with a strong spray of water, which is excellent for the more rugged plants. At the same time the plant roots receive a thorough soaking.

While cleaning the plant, all yellowed and dead leaves should be removed and any necessary staking, training of vines, or pinching of unwanted shoots may be taken care of.

Climbing vines, such as English Ivy, should likewise be kept clean. In order to give the leaves a rich glossy appearance they may be wiped with a cloth moistened with milk. Any vegetable oil such as olive oil may also be used, but never apply furniture polish or any mineral oil, as it is harmful to the plant tissues.

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TASTE

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—often deficient in the diet

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Alone With England and Adventure

WHEN I was a small boy, we lived on what was then the west fringe of London. On fine mornings, before breakfast, my father used to take my hand and lead me out, down the short garden, past the studio and so out to a little dull-housed road. At the end of the little road was a five-barred gate.

On the other side of that gate was the open country.

First came a farmyard and then the fields. Never was so sudden, so symbolic a transition from suburban to rural. Our walk used to end, I remember well, at the foot of a slight upland. I never saw over the top of that low, green sky line; but I understood that beyond it was THE NORTH. I had only the haziest idea of what THE NORTH might be; but, as keenly as I recall the fact, I remember also the excitement it inspired.

The magic in the word "road" first touched me in those Middlesex meadows—which are bricks and asphalt long since. Also, observing the way up the slope of the field by the bud-speckled hedge to the welded edges of blue and green at the sky line, where one would surely meet a wind with new and exciting scents in it, introduced me to that notion of happy going which "road" has meant, despite all other suggestions, since.

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GRANTED THIS FIRST thrill at such an age, the rest was but a matter of development. The story book and history book presented their various roads leading to places of geographic or fairy reputation; or merely leading to adventure. For, sitting beside, or marching over, or galloping down, or trundling heavily along, these roads were all the people of a pageant.

First of all—we will suppose—came Farmer Giles, in beaver hat and brown tail-coat, riding his bay mare Dobbin to market with young Angelina on the pillion behind his saddle. Then there would pass five bowmen in green jerkins, arm in arm and roaring a chorus learned in Poitou or Angoulême. Then came Dick Whittington with pantomime tights and, over his shoulder jauntily, a stick whence hung his lunch in a red- and white-spotted handkerchief: followed by his auspicious cat, trotting with vertical tail, sitting hurriedly to rest and then, with a quick mew, hurrying on to catch up again. Following them would be a red, black and yellow mail-coach with the purple-cheeked guard blowing a note so tight and high on his long, brass coach horn as to crack the ice in the puddles on a cold and frosty morning: and lastly, completing the scene, Myself alone with England and Adventure, on a Brand New Bicycle.

Now this background to the notion of "road" may perhaps be—you will think—all well enough, and all English, but what effect does it have on the roads themselves? What effect does the modern road have on a person possessing such a mental background; brightly colored, but not practical, like a medieval manuscript?

The answers to these questions are, I think, worth making, for there is hardly a nation but sends, every year, at least a few representatives to this island who praise what they see from English roads as something not only delightful to them, but unseeable elsewhere.

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THE FACT, ANNOUNCED early in the summer by the Minister of Transport, that the sum of £130,000,000 would be spent on English roads during the forthcoming five years shows that many of our important highways still express themselves rather in terms of horse traffic than as motor-ways. For it has been the motorist and transport owner who demanded the improvement of things rather than the Englishman as such. He is traditionally inclined to take roads as he finds them, an attitude which goes back a long way into the past and explains much of the queer and, indeed, extravagant conduct of some of the roads in country places and even towns.

The English developed not only as an insular, but as a parochial people, and all they wanted was a road of sorts to the next parish and to the market. It was the business of one of the parish officials to ensure that the roads in his territory were kept in tolerable condition, and he had power to force folk to this work. But he only held office for twelve months. Therefore, should he insist on road-making to a point beyond the sanction of public opinion—then at a pretty low level where roads were concerned—he stood a good chance of suffering for it at the hands of his neighbor in office for the following year. Thus roads continued to be things for horsemen to ride beside (as much as possible) rather than for vehicles to travel on, or perhaps one should say *in*.

With such a past, our roads achieve only slowly and expensively the demands of the present.

As for the man who loves just these windings and high banks which the road—though now well surfaced—inherits from those days, he welcomes the new, wide ways for fast traffic provided that at least some trouble is taken over grass verges and tree planting. There is no reason why appearance should quarrel with utility. The new roads by-pass the thin streets of the old-style towns and villages, whose Elizabethan or Georgian houses are now being shaken to bits by the traffic they are so much blamed for hindering. (Yet they attract tourist traffic.) The new roads take the fast hurly-burly of vehicles and keep it from places whose excuse for existence is their peacefulness.

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IT IS FOR this restful atmosphere that people take the road, at week ends and on visits to this country. Ostensibly they go to look at houses and gardens and centuries-old hedges—the mellow artificiality of the English landscape. But, if this were all, they would soon be tired of it; and we are getting over liking old things simply because they are old.

The fact is that the village green with the geese on it, or the old parsonage or the market cross which we find on our way have some inherent power, some expression of what one calls quality which we evidently seem to lack elsewhere. Peacefulness is as good a name for it as any. And note that this is not the peace of mountains and great forests, but a homely, human peace; a slowly, richly evolved, man-made peace which has taken patience and skill to produce. Above all, it is charming proof that men at their best can make peace, and in such measure that all comers are attracted to it. Perhaps that is the core of the delight in this "Old English" which still, in so many places, manages to evade destruction.

In search of all this, then, we take the road in such thousands nowadays and from so many countries of the earth; in search of the peaceable.

It is a good destination for a road.

A. I.

Sagamore Beach

MY INLAND eyes saw from the sea
A skeleton frame uprear—
Black branches of a sunken tree—
You called a mackerel-weir.

I watched the waves as they curled and fell
With whisper or with shout,
And built a wall of stones to tell
If the tide flowed in or out.

I saw the slow tide creep and surge,
The long waves curl and fall
To spray, surround, at last submerge
And undermine the wall.

I watched the tide creep near, creep near,
Waves curl and fall again.
You said that out beyond the weir
The nearest land was Spain.

KENNETH PORTER

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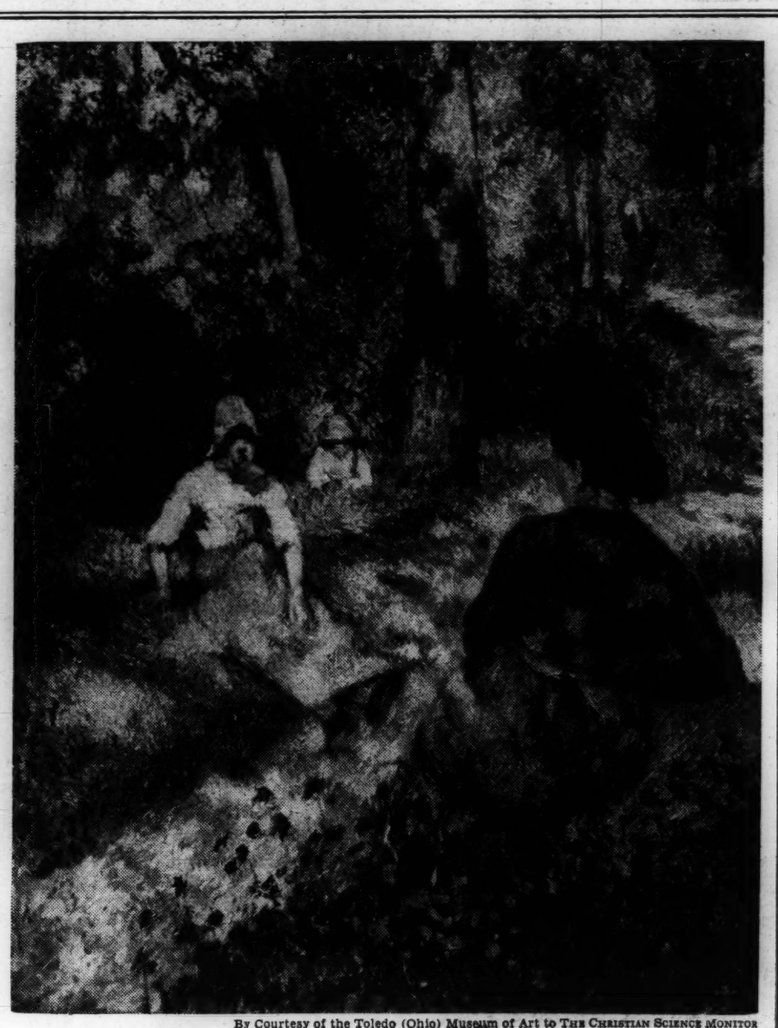

By Courtesy of the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEASANTS RESTING: *A Painting by Camille Pissarro (1831-1903)*

AMONG those French painters of the 1860's and '70's who were scathingly dubbed, "Impressionists," Camille Pissarro was one of the best. He was born in the Danish Antilles, but came to France to live at the age of twenty-five years. He felt an affinity for Corot, who recommended a practice in painting which Pissarro had already undertaken, to wit, drawing directly from nature. For several years, Pissarro called himself "pupil of Corot." Soon, however, he experienced other influences. The Pleinairistes were making some startling discoveries. With them Pissarro concentrated all effort upon capturing the appearance of phenomena in nature, as they are qualified and influenced by light. Former painters were obliged to approximate effects, handicapped by the darkening of colors once mixed on the palette and by the artificiality of studio lighting.

These Pleinairistes were really trying to be, not fantastic or bizarre, but more naturalistic in their representations. They found it far more efficient to place small touches of clear, pure color on the canvas side by side. The colors, separate on the canvas, mixed as they reached the eye of the onlooker. They maintained their brightness and intensity, and through the many subtle variations possible they could convey the multiple effects of light upon surfaces, in reflection and transparency. There is the transitory, flickering, radiant quality of light in Impressionist pictures which is more authentic in characterizing nature than the simplified, picturesque landscapes of earlier painters. The pictures appear veiled, illusory, atmospheric. The colors often seem to be daubed on haphazardly. Pissarro with Monet was a pioneer of this method.

Pissarro's career encompassed the many momentous events occasioned by these rebellious movements in art. He exhibited in the Salon des Refusés; he influenced Cézanne and Gauguin and Lautrec. As years pass, and the Impressionist movement is viewed in its context, Pissarro takes on stature.

This rustic scene of "Peasants Resting" is in the Toledo Museum of Art. The subject recalls Millet, but the handling implies a new technical accomplishment. Light seems the very substance of the picture. Even in a black-and-white reproduction, we may discern how light conditions the surfaces and textures and forms, how it qualifies bulk and density. The small brush strokes are clearly visible. Light seems to blur outlines, diminish textural differences. It controls, modifies, enriches the imagery. Although Pissarro employed the opulent palette of the Impressionists, his pictures are notable for a delightful silvery cast.

D. A.

Painting What One Sees

MY FATHER, mother, and others always wondered why I spent so much time over on the American River bottom; a washed-out place, where no one else ever went. Why not ride in the streets or the good country roads? I could not explain very well. The river bottom was all gravel and sand, cut up by seasonal floods and left raw and bare of all but dead, muddied bush and trees. I remembered how it disappointed me the first time I saw it, the day I rode over there on my new pony. Since then I had filled it up with Indians, Turks, beavers, and wild beasts and made it a beautiful scene of romance and adventure. But I could not tell everybody that! I was ashamed of my taste in natural scenery.

And yet that was Mr. Marple's choice. He asked my father to take him there. He said he had seen something he wanted to paint. To my father's astonishment and mine, we had to lead the great painter to my playground. I was the guide, of course, a troubled, but a very proud leader; I could not think myself what Mr. Marple would like to see and paint there. A hole, where I swam because the water was warm, did not suit him. He pushed deeper into the brush and, forgetting us in a most fascinating way, he moved about, here, there, till satisfied at last, he unpacked his stuff, set up his easel, put a small square of boarded canvas on it, and went to work without a word.

How I watched! His first movement I could imitate, and I did to the bridge-tender the next day. That painter looked at the scene in which I could see nothing to paint; nothing; just brush, miles and miles of mud-stained brush and leafless, drowned scrub willows. He studied this with one eye, held up the handle of his brush, and measured something which he dabbed off on his canvas. Then he looked some more, long, hard, while he pinched paints in little piles on his already mixed-up board of many colors. What was he doing? I asked. "Getting the colors right," he said, and with that, he began suddenly to paint. Fast. I lost track of what he was doing, though I did not take my eyes off that easel and the scene. I could not make out what was going on. Whatever it was, he was quick about it, so quick that in a very few minutes he had the whole canvas covered, and then, as he stepped back and I looked, suddenly it became a picture, a picture of the scene; only—

"What is it?" I asked him.

"Oh, the name of it when the sketch is painted," he said, "will be, say, 'A sunset.'"

Yes, that was right. The sun was burning a golden hole in the top line of the brush and the brush under and around the hole was gold, too, old gold; the whole was a golden picture. But— He was looking at it himself, squinting with his head on one side, then on the other; he touched it here, there, and finally, backing far away, he said, "Not so bad, eh? Not bad."

It was beautiful, I thought, but it wasn't good; it wasn't true. It was bad of the brush; it wasn't brush at all. And I said as much. He laughed, and he answered me with a saying I never forgot.

"You see the brush and the baked mud. All right. They are there. Many things are there, and everybody sees what he likes in this and in every other scene. I see the colors and the light, the beautiful chord of the colors and the light."

Now I did not see the brush either; it was not the baked mud that made me come and play over there; and I told him so. I admitted that I had seen that the first time I rode out there, but after that—after that—

"Well," he encouraged me, "what did you see after that?"

I was caught. I owned up to the Indians, Saracens, elephants, and—he did not laugh. My father did; not the painter. Mr. Marple said that if I were an artist, I should paint Indians or wild animals—"You should paint a princess in the brush if you see her there." I could understand that.

"But your golden light is really there," I said, "and my Indians aren't."

"Your Indians are where my gold is," he answered, "where all beauty is, in our heads. We all paint what we see, as we should. The artist's gift is to see beauty in everything, and his job is to make others see it. I show you the gold, you show me the romance in the brush. We are both artists, each in his line."—From "The Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Night Train

ACROSS the dim frozen fields of night
Where is it going, where is it going?
No throb of wheels, no rush of light.
Only a whistle blowing, blowing.
Only a whistle blowing.

Something echoing through my brain,
Something timed between sleep and waking,
Murmurs, murmurs this may be the train
I must be sometime, somewhere taking—
I must be sometime taking.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Words With Understanding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONVERSATION is often so casual, yet so essential in our daily contact with one another, that it would be well for us occasionally to see what the Bible has to offer in the way of instruction and admonition. Paul wrote the Philippians (3:20), "Our conversation is in heaven;" but that he also saw the need for some discipline and self-restraint is evidenced in his words to the Corinthians: "In the church I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that by my voice I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue" (I Corinthians 14:19).

This is in agreement with the views of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. She makes this point: "If people would confine their talk to subjects that are profitable, that which St. John informs us took place once in heaven, would happen very frequently on earth,—silence for the space of half an hour" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 339). Yet with her usual clearness of vision she points to a method for correct contact, in this quotation from one of the poets (*ibid.*, p. 338):

"Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed."

One who constantly strives to think and speak truly, discovers that it is easier to live truly, so that his life does indeed become "a great and noble creed." A few words spoken with love, tenderness, sincerity, uncritical fellowship, will accomplish more in the way of co-operation, service, reciprocity than torrents of abuse. In the church, in the home, in places of business, simple, compassionate, understanding words, gestures, good-humor, strength of character, achieve more than "ten thousand words" of misunderstanding. Hate, resentment, gossip, fear, doubt, should remain in the category of the "unknown" tongues.

A woman whom the writer once knew had trained herself for many years to watch her conversation. This self-discipline was carried to the extent that for a week each six months she refused all talk except that most essential to the daily routine. This bi-annual reminder, she said, served to correct and give sustenance to her conversation throughout the months. We would not need go that far if we took observation of our mental attitude, and checked up with occasional inventory of a day's output of words. Is self widely expressed in letters, thought, or speech? Do we listen to another only with the main purpose of correcting, enlightening, or rebuking him the instant he has finished? Do we speak mainly of our own prowess? Are our words filled with self-pity, exaggeration, discouragement, fretfulness, disparagement of others? Are we unwilling to learn from others' experiences?

Our effectual remedy is at hand, for by the aid of the Concordances, many references may be found both in the Bible and in Mrs. Eddy's writings the spiritual meaning of which can bring us permanent healing. Christian Science reveals the source and availability of that authority with which the master Christian spoke. Jesus taught the kingdom of heaven within, and the student discovers with joy and satisfaction that sweet, Godlike qualities are both natural and normal to spiritual man, the idea of Mind. Other terms for God are Love, Principle, Truth. These names convey kindness, integrity, honesty. The child of Love is loving; the child of Principle is upright; the child of Truth thinks and speaks truthfully.

Wisdom seeks out the good in human character, praises and elevates it. Loving thought has no time for faultfinding. One who has his good points frequently emphasized and respectfully observed is inclined to notice and employ them in himself, exercising them more often. We may successfully stress our own good traits derived from God, for in so doing we learn to express talent and ability inherent in God's perfect idea. Let us speak with "new tongues" of brotherly love, peace, and Christly healing! One who governs his speech, finds dominion extended in other directions, for, as James writes, "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body" (James 3:2).

Life becomes progressive, prosperous, healthful, and joyous for those who consistently follow the Christ in thought, word, and deed. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 21), Mrs. Eddy puts it thus: "If Truth is overcoming error in your daily walk and conversation, you can finally say, 'I have fought a good fight . . . I have kept the faith,' because you are a better man. This is having our part in the at-one-ment with Truth and Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Paroles accompagnées de Compréhension

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA CONVERSATION est souvent si peu préméditée, et pourtant si essentielle dans nos rapports journaliers, qu'il serait bien de voir parfois quelles sont à ce sujet les instructions et les exhortations contenues dans la Bible. Paul écrivait aux Philippiens (Phil. 3:20, version anglaise): "Notre conversation est dans les cieux;" mais comme en témoignent les paroles qu'il adressait aux Corinthiens, il percevait aussi la nécessité d'une certaine discipline, de la retenue et de l'empire sur soi-même: "J'aimerais mieux prononcer dans l'Église cinq paroles en me faisant entendre, afin d'instruire aussi les autres, que dix mille paroles dans une langue inconnue" (I Corinthiens 14:19).

Ceci concorde avec les vues de Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, qui dit notamment: "Si les humains bornaient leur conversation à des sujets profitables, on remarquerait bien souvent sur la terre ce que saint Jean nous dit s'être produit une fois au ciel,—un silence d'une demi-heure" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 339). Du reste avec la clarté de vision dont elle est coutumière, l'auteur indique, par cette citation empruntée à un poète, une méthode produisant le vrai genre de contact (*ibid.*, p. 338):

"Pense selon la vérité, et tes pensées
Nourriront un monde affamé;
Parle selon la vérité, et tes paroles
Seront une graine féconde;
Vis en outre selon la vérité: ta vie
Doit être un noble et grand credo."

Lorsqu'on s'efforce constamment de penser et de parler selon la vérité, on s'aperçoit qu'il devient plus facile de vivre selon la vérité, et la vie devient vraiment "un noble et grand credo." Pour produire la coopération, les services loyaux et l'échange des bons procédés, quelques paroles respirant l'amour, la tendresse, la sincérité, la confraternité exempte de critique, seront plus efficaces que toutes les invectives. Que ce soit à l'église, au foyer ou dans les affaires, les paroles et les gestes empreints de simplicité, de compassion, de compréhension, la bonne humeur, la force de caractère accomplissent davantage que "dix mille paroles" basées sur la mésentente, la haine, le ressentiment, les vains bavardages, la crainte et le doute devraient rester dans la catégorie des langues inconnues.

L'auteur du présent article a connu jadis une personne qui depuis bien des années s'efforçait de surveiller sa conversation. Ce contrôle sur soi-même allait si loin que tous les six mois, elle s'abstenait pendant une semaine de prononcer une seule parole qui ne fût pas indispensable pour l'accomplissement de la tâche journalière. Elle disait que ce rappel revenant deux fois par année servait de correctif et de soutien à sa conversation pendant tous les mois intermédiaires. Nous n'aurons pas à suivre une méthode aussi extrême si nous surveillons notre attitude mentale et faisons de temps en temps l'inventaire des paroles dites au cours d'une même journée. Le moi s'est-il largement exprimé dans nos lettres, nos pensées, nos discours? Lorsque nous écoutons ce qu'une autre personne nous dit, notre principal but est-il de la corriger, de l'éclairer ou de la reprendre dès qu'elle a fini? Parlons-nous principalement de nos exploits? Nous apitoyons-nous sur notre propre sort? L'exagération, le découragement, l'irritabilité, le dénigrement se marquent-ils dans nos paroles? Refusons-nous de nous laisser instruire par les expériences de notre prochain?

Nous avons à notre portée un remède efficace, car en nous servant des Concordances, nous trouverons dans la Bible et dans les œuvres de Mrs. Eddy maints passages dont le sens spirituel peut nous apporter une guérison permanente. La Science Chrétienne révèle la source et l'accessibilité de l'autorité avec laquelle parlait le maître Chrétien. Jésus enseignait le royaume des cieux, qui est au-dedans de nous; et le disciple découvre avec une joie mêlée de satisfaction que les aimables qualités dont la source est en Dieu sont à la fois naturelles et normales pour l'homme spirituel, idée de l'Entendement. Ce dernier terme désigne Dieu, auquel s'appliquent également les mots Amour, Principe, Vérité. Ces noms-là impliquent la bonté, l'intégrité, l'honnêteté. L'enfant de l'Amour est aimant; l'enfant du Principe est intègre; l'enfant de la Vérité pense et parle d'une manière véridique.

La sagesse cherche et loue les bons éléments du caractère humain, qu'elle ennoblit. Une pensée pleine d'amour ne trouve pas le temps de critiquer. Celui dont on relève fréquemment et dont on observe avec respect les bonnes qualités tend à les remarquer et à les employer lui-même de plus en plus. Nous pouvons fort bien appuyer sur les bonnes caractéristiques que nous tenons de Dieu, car ce faisant nous apprenons à exprimer le talent et les capacités inhérentes à l'idée parfaite de Dieu. Parlons les "nouvelles langues" de l'amour fraternel, de la paix, de la guérison chrétienne! Celui qui gouverne ses discours s'aperçoit que cet empire s'étend à d'autres domaines; en effet, comme le déclare Jacques, "si quelqu'un ne bronche pas dans ses paroles, c'est un homme parfait, capable de tenir tout son corps en bride" (Jacques 3:2).

La vie devient progressive, prospère, saine et joyeuse pour ceux qui suivent le Christ d'une manière conséquente en pensée, en parole et dans leurs actions. C'est ce que Mrs. Eddy exprime à la page 21 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, où elle dit: "Si la Vérité est en voie de surmonter l'erreur dans votre conduite et votre conversation habituelles, vous pourrez finalement dire: 'J'ai combattu le bon combat... j'ai gardé la foi,' parce que vous serez devenu meilleur. C'est ainsi que nous participons à l'union avec la Vérité et l'Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Ribbon of Festive Indians

EVERY road, during the week-end, leads to the Huancayo market. Every road is a ribbon of festive Indians, a ribbon that curls, loops and knots with agitated bright-colored humanity. Every lane, track, by-way and path is flocked by Indians—the rustle of their sandals or bare feet over the stones all night long and all day long is like a wind scuffling autumn leaves eternally.

They come running with balls of llama wool carded from a swinging distaff, fingers busy as they go. They come trotting down the ancient streets, bowed under the weight of products of the fields, pottery, handicrafts. Somewhere in the top of their burdens, slung hammock-wise in the multi-colored *quipe* shoulder-capes, poke the tousled heads of their babies, jolted at each step, but eyes open wonderingly to the sky, sun or rain. The Indians come with their burros, mules, llamas, bearing wares to the plaza to sell.

With their hundred-pound loads, troops of tinkling llamas come down from the crags, sometimes as many as half a thousand, spongy hoof and pointed talon clinging to steep trails and ice. The llama's stomach, like the camel's, stores up water for months; its wool is thick and shaggy; the Andean drouth, the bitter Andean cold, hold no terrors for this docile beast. Part and parcel of the old life, not only do they carry burdens but they provide artistic motifs for blankets, pottery and jewelry. . . .

A motley crowd swirls. Each Sunday, a giant hand scatters heaps of human confetti over main street and adjacent plazas—so bright and fluttering are men, women, animals and bundles milling about, a blaze of violently contrasted colors. Huancayo is the market of the Andes.—CARLETON BEALS, in "Fire on the Andes." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Canadian C. C. F. Wants Autonomy In Case of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 7—J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, told the party's national convention at Toronto that Canada should declare her complete autonomy in case Britain becomes involved in war.

"We're out to get rid of wars of capitalism and imperialism such as we have had in the past," said Mr. Woodsworth. "Within the next few months a large army will be proposed for Canada, but Canada is much safer unarmed."

Opposes Large Army

Mr. Woodsworth added there was no need to fear an external attack in the near future. "We have the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, the Eskimos to the north and the United States to the south.

"The Monroe doctrine would prevent interference in America of any European or Asiatic power. The United Staes on its own behalf is bound to protect America. So from a Canadian viewpoint there is no need for a large army to protect Canada.

"We have no part in determining the foreign policy of Great Britain. I think we have come to the point where we should say frankly that if we have no responsibility for imperial policies we have no reason to sacrifice Canadian boys because Great Britain is at war.

"I don't want to break up the empire, but our autonomy ought to go this far—it is for Canadians to say if they want to go to war."

Standpoint Questioned

Mr. Woodsworth asserted that according to international law Canada was automatically at war if England declared hostilities. Many constitutionalists disagree with Mr. Woodsworth, declaring that Canada is not at war until His Majesty, as constitutional monarch of Canada, declares his Canadian dominion in a state of war.

It is pointed out that on all Canadian affairs His Majesty takes the advice of his Canadian privy council, not of the British Government, and therefore on such a vital matter could not accept the advice of the British Government involving Canada in war. The King could only do that by advice of his Canadian ministers who might not at all agree with the British casus belli.

Consolidation of Forces

In governmental circles there is some curiosity as to where Mr. Woodsworth got his information that a large army is to be proposed for Canada. The Ministry of National Defense is at present engaged in carrying out a co-ordination and consolidation of the militia forces, reducing the number of units from 138 to 80, eliminating many of the cavalry regiments and amalgamating the artillery units.

It has also been repeatedly stated in the Commons by the leaders of both Liberal and Conservative parties when in power that Canada will not be involved in any war without the decision of Parliament, and in some cases it has been asserted that a referendum would be taken.

Aloof Policy Maintained

In 1924, during the Chanak episode, Canada definitely refused to be committed to force of arms in a matter not concerning her. In the Egyptian crisis in 1926 Canada remained aloof. This is her permanent policy, to decide such matters for herself and not become involved save where she has been previously consulted and has accepted some responsibility.

So far as the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is concerned, Mr. Woodsworth's party was unable to get more than one seat in its last drive for public support, the Manitoba provincial elections. In the last general elections the C. C. F. elected seven members out of 245 and polled a total vote of 386,484 out of a total of 4,445,250 votes polled.

Musical Project In California Has Pioneering Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. — From the unemployment relief program may evolve a wider popular appreciation and knowledge of music and a vehicle for the development of tomorrow's great composers.

At least, these are the aims of Vernon G. Robinson, director of federal music projects in the WPA district embracing San Bernardino, Riverside and Imperial counties of California.

"We hope to make the results of our program so outstanding that, when the relief aspect no longer is paramount, there will remain an insistent demand for continuation of the art projects," he explained. "To do this, not only musicians but composers and audiences as well must be developed.

"We are encouraging composers of American music to submit their work to our orchestras for rendition. Heretofore these writers have had limited opportunity to hear their own works."

Mr. Robinson cites Virginia and Kentucky projects, in which mountain folk songs are being brought to light and preserved as characteristic of certain important phases of American life. His orchestra is presenting a series of concerts featuring Stephen Foster melodies.

"Heretofore, music has been confined largely to a few centers over the nation," he points out. "The federal music program, however, is bringing good music to everyone. Persons who never before have heard concert music now can hear it frequently, and without cost."

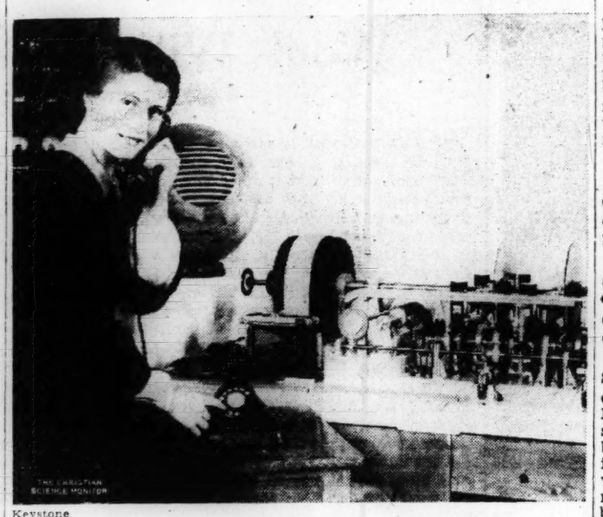
Quilt of Democrats Brings Bid of $100

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—An opening bid of $100 was offered today by Mrs. Herbert Bayard Swope of New York for a red, white and blue Democratic quilt which South Carolina women are piecing to raise contributions for the Democratic national campaign fund.

Mrs. Susie Hartness Grist of Sharon, S. C., is directing the quilt-piecing. It will be auctioned Aug. 12 as part of the South Carolina Democrats' drive to raise $50,000 for the campaign.

New Wonders of Research

Prepared by the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



Keystone

Pleasant Voice Wins Operator Role of 'Tim'

There's a new telephone operator in London, England, who for popularity has it all over any other operator on either side of the Atlantic. She is Miss Ethel Cain, known throughout London as "Tim."

Her job is to keep the clocks of the city in step with Greenwich; and to call her, the telephone subscriber dials T I M. Within a few seconds, if one has dialed, say at 9.15, a charming voice answers to say "At the third stroke it will be 9:15 and 10 seconds."

Then follow the three strokes or "pips." The correct time is announced in similar terms every 10 seconds. The one who dials is automatically connected to an announcing clock which has four glass disks revolving on two shafts. Circular tracks on these disks carry the numbers 1 to 59, and the necessary words to make up the sentence. A beam of light is focused on the track and passes through it to a photo-electric tube, by means of which the rest of the process is carried out.

Miss Cain, who has come to be known as the "Girl with the Golden Voice," is the speaker whose voice tells the correct time. She was selected for the purpose from several hundred applicants.

How Came Clover and Corn to America?

Who introduced red clover to America and where was Indian corn first cultivated? These are two questions whose answers are being sought by researchists of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry.

Records of the Department of Agriculture show many men famous in colonial history who urged the growth of red clover, but only one state, Vermont, has claimed it as its floral emblem. Lord Baltimore in 1633 is believed to be the first who may lay claim to the distinction of introducing it. As early as 1633 he asked settlers to bring to America "good stores of clover seed." William Penn in 1685 tells of success in growing English grass (red clover) and Robert Turner, a wealthy merchant planter, sowed "great and small clover." George Washington in 1789 wrote that seed of red clover was obtainable "on easy terms" in Virginia.

J. H. Kempton, investigating maize, or Indian corn, finds it our most completely domesticated grain, one quite incapable of maintaining itself without man. None of the Old World cereals such as barley, wheat or rice has ever reached this high degree of dependence on human care, he asserted.

"But how, when, and where corn was domesticated, are three questions that still cannot be answered," he said. "Though there is corn of primitive people, there is no such thing as primitive corn. The oldest known ears are highly developed botanically and as completely divorced from wild plants as the best of our commercial varieties. These ears are the well-preserved remains found in graves of the Pre-Incas of Peru.

Value of College Examinations Measured

How much can you tell, through examinations, about the probable success or failure of students who are candidates for college entrance? This is a question which mothers, fathers, and teachers, to say nothing of students themselves, would like to have answered.

Dr. Hubert H. Mills, professor of education at the University of Colorado, has conducted a survey searching for some index that could be obtained from tests in personality traits, age considerations, psychological examinations, intelligence tests, efficiency in English, history, mathematics and other key subjects.

So far, he has had little success. Examination reveals that tests given to college entrants range from 23 to 70 per cent in efficiency as indicators of ability to tackle collegiate work. Apparently there is still some unexplored realm in an individual's thought which examiners have not been able to reach, Dr. Mills believes, and he will continue his survey.

Spectroscope Reports Distance of New Star

Nova Cephei the star whose great outburst in luminosity sometime around June 18 was independently discovered by four different observers, is presenting features of unusual interest to astronomers, in erupting gases reaching out millions of miles into space. Members of the staff at Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington have been particularly active in studying it.

Novae are not new stars in any sense except that a faint inconspicuous star through some disturbance of unknown origin, suddenly increases in brightness and forces itself on the attention of stargazers. Quickly reaching a maximum, its light then slowly fades during an interval of weeks or months.

Nova Cephei is probably to be identified with a very faint star of about 16th magnitude, according to a Mt. Wilson photograph taken in 1922. But at maximum it was of the third magnitude and easily visible to the naked eye. The outburst probably represents a sudden increase of 100,000 fold or more in light.

Observed with the spectroscope, the nova showed characteristic outrush of gases, apparently in the form of a rapidly expanding shell. Judged by the spectral lines of ionized calcium apparent in the spectroscope, the distance of the nova is around 2800 light years. To have been as bright as the third magnitude, the star must have been more than 100,000 times as bright as the sun.

Animal Color-Marking Diverts Marauders

Animals that have conspicuous colors do not use them as camouflage, but to lure beasts of prey away from their young. At least, so asserts S. F. Aaron in the current Scientific American. Naturalists have conducted endless arguments about this theory, but in late years many have come around to full agreement.

"Just as the hungry fox approaches the young of the rabbit, off trots the mother flashing her conspicuous signal," says Mr. Aaron. "Brer Fox is led far afield from the young family, while Brer Rabbit takes refuge in the briar patch. The tanager boldly flaunts his colors and the hawk is tempted to give chase. Thereby it is led away from the brooding mother bird. The white tail of the meadow lark draws the weasel away from the nest, and woodpeckers, shrikes and cuckoos carry similar flashy signals used for the same purpose."

Police Movements Directed From Blimp

Directing traffic and possibly pursuit of criminals from the air by means of short wave radio and police blimps, was demonstrated in a practical test in Cleveland recently, when Martin A. Blecke, deputy traffic commissioner, soared over the city and gave orders to his men below by radiophone.

According to General Electric engineers, who equipped the blimp with a short wave set, Commissioner Blecke had an unobstructed bird's-eye view of the entire city and its many arteries of traffic. As roads became unexpectedly congested, he would call to his traffic men to proceed to the location and help the officer on the beat.

"As for catching fleeing criminals," said the Commissioner in his formal report, "I can see where such a setup would be most helpful. From the airship it would be a comparatively easy matter for me to keep my eyes constantly on the fleeing criminals while I was directing police cars on the ground. I could direct cars so that it would be fairly easy for them to rush ahead and block roads and eventually close in on the pursued. I could see them and by radio it would be no trouble at all to direct the officers. A dirigible is much more efficient than a plane for this purpose, because of its slower cruising speed."

Documents Displayed Under Protective Glass

To prevent further deterioration of three rare documents of American Revolutionary days, the New York Historical Society has constructed a special display case using "document glass," the newest product of glass research laboratories.

According to technicians, this glass has been developed in response to a growing demand by museum directors and curators of collections of rare manuscripts for a glass which would protect valuable papers from the harmful effects of sunlight, when on display.

The first item is the acceptance of the freedom of New York City, an honor conferred on George Washington in 1783. The first President's signature on the document is remarkably well preserved.

One of the most significant papers in American history is the second document, the articles of Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1777, and the third, is a British orderly's notebook, containing the only known record of the execution of Nathan Hale.

Men on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

lar occupation. The number of foremen ranged from three for 37 men to four for 20 men—rather a high proportion. The day after this list was prepared, Mrs. Meyer says, 14 foremen were discharged, one supervisor transferred and another demoted.

Not Limited to WPA

The activities of the spoilsmen, of course, are not limited to WPA. They extend or try to extend to all branches of the Government.

They have not spared even that affiliated organ of relief which has enjoyed probably the best reputation of all the New Deal agencies, the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Answering a questionnaire of the Society of American Foresters, 22 out of 42 state forestry authorities last March declared that the system of selecting CCC camp administrators by political "clearance" had resulted in a situation that was wasteful and vicious and was undermining the morale of the camps. Twelve others believed the organization was headed for trouble if the system of political sponsorship of appointees continued.

Politics Crept In

The foresters' report narrated interestingly how appointments at first were largely nonpartisan and satisfactory; then local politicians complained and a national committee subordinate made the selections on a political basis in which merit still played a part; finally politics got the upper hand "and the quality of the appointees forced upon the states degenerated." The transition is typical where political selection gets its nose into the tent.

A specific indication of how far it has gone was brought forward by Robert L. Bacon (R), Representative from New York, in a letter which he said was received by a New Jersey applicant for a post as a CCC instructor in physical education. The official, replying, wrote:

"This office is unable, under binding federal instructions, to consider any nontechnical man for appointment to the supervisory work in the CCC camps unless his name is certified to us on the so-called advisers' list from Washington.

The Only Way to Get In

"This is a list of names submitted by Senator —— and Democratic representatives in Congress from New Jersey to the Federal Administration for employment in this CCC activity. The only way in which you can put yourself in a position to secure employment, therefore, is by making arrangements to have Senator —— or one of the Democratic congressmen request that your name be put on this advisers' list."

There may be a great many persons in the WPA staff who got their places without reliance on political indorsements, but the number of those who form continual lines through the offices of congressmen, state or county leaders and the Democratic National Committee seeking "clearances" shows that some importance is attached to this routine. The longer it persists, the more it becomes the custom even for those who have the technical qualifications, and the less security of tenure is felt by those who came into the staff on merit.

Have Their Hands Out

Wherever the spoilsmen get in, moreover, they usually start collecting money for their own perpetuation in office. From various parts of the country have come reports of relief workers being solicited to contribute even out of their small subsistence wages to a political club, or to subscribe for a political newspaper or magazine, or to buy tickets to a dinner to send a delegate to the national convention.

The case which struck a new low in political behavior and in exploitation of the hungry and helpless was a letter sent to Mary C. Shearer and apparently to others at Indiana, Pennsylvania, signed by Harry W. Fee, chairman of the Indiana County Democratic Committee, demanding a campaign fund contribution of $27 and threatening that if this were not received her name would be placed on a blacklist to receive no further relief work.

"Dumb Politicians"

It was this that caused Mr. Hopkins to protest that he could not be held responsible for "the acts of dumb politicians." He stated on investigation that the WPA and the State Emergency Relief Administration had remonstrated against the sending out of this letter and had issued repeated notices to employees in Indiana County that they need pay no attention to such letters and would not be in any way jeopardized by failure to contribute.

Shortly after this, and after the investigation of the Holt charges in West Virginia, Mr. Hopkins issued a general WPA order stating:

"No employee of WPA, either administrative or engaged on a project, is required to make any contribution to any political party.

"No WPA employee's job will be in jeopardy because of the failure of said employee to make contribution.

None Shall Solicit Funds

"No employee of WPA shall at any time solicit contributions for any political party and evidence of such solicitation will be the cause for immediate discharge. The question of whether or not to contribute to any political party is a matter entirely for the voluntary decision of said employee.

"No person shall be employed or discharged by WPA on the ground of his support or nonsupport of any candidate of any political organization."

Just a month later he gave force to this by ousting George H. Gannon, WPA administrator of the State of Washington, for political activity and collection of funds for political purposes from members of his staff.

More than $3000 thus collected was returned to the donors, it was stated. A force of special investigators has been running down such reports in various states and a considerable number of lesser officials or employees in local WPA units have been discharged for attempting to capitalize their connection with the relief program, according to the federal administrator.

Preferment Not Discrimination

A district director of WPA work in southern Illinois, Walter Williams, last fall made a frank defense of his preference for Democrats in the supervisory force, though declaring there would be no discrimination in the actual relief employment.

"The project requires co-operation," he said, "and I want people to work with me who are in favor of the New Deal. If they did not favor it they would hamper the success of the project."

Granting whatever validity may be due to this consideration, the record shows pretty clearly that abuses are latent in such a system of selection and provides arguments for the proposition that if a relief organization is to be permanent, it should certainly be under civil service. Even then eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from patronage politics.

New York Hopes To Get Share of Green Millions

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—The New York State Tax Department disclosed today that it hopes to claim part of the $80,000,000 estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green for inheritance taxes, based on the contention that he was a resident of New York State.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—A 180-word document designated as "the last will and testament" of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green, was made public here today—the latest development in what may become a court battle between the Colonel's sister and widow for his $80,000,000 estate.

The instrument was written March 28, 1908, nine years before the Colonel married the woman who survives as his widow. He passed on June 8, at Lake Placid.

The "will" bequeathed all the Colonel's property to his mother, the wealthy "railroad queen," Hetty Green, since deceased, and his sister, now Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks of New York, and named them executrices.

The typewritten document was filed for probate in Surrogate's Court here last Saturday. In disclosing the text, the surrogate's office announced that "citation and notification of (probate) hearing" Sept. 8 was sent only to the widow, Mrs. Mabel Harlow Green at Roundhill, South Dartmouth, Mass.

This means, the court said, that she will have an opportunity to be represented at the hearing. Attorneys have already indicated that if the Port Henry "will" is probated it will have a tendency to deprive the widow of the estate. Property in Texas, New York, Florida and Massachusetts is involved.

Complicating the situation is the fact that the widow has already been appointed temporary administratrix of the Green estate by a Kaufman, Texas, court, on the theory that Colonel Green left no will.

Edward de V. O'Connor, Providence, R. I., attorney and first cousin of Mrs. Green, has expressed the opinion that the document filed here is not a will but a testament of trusteeship.

Green Will Mentions No Prenuptial Pact

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The fact that the 1908 will of Col. E. H. R. Green made no mention of any possible prenuptial agreements to be made after its execution drew the attention of legal observers today.

They wondered whether state laws would conflict upon the right of Colonel Green's widow to a part of the estate.

Street Repairmen Strike in Akron, Ohio

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 7 (AP) — A newly organized union of street repair workers blockaded the City Garage yesterday, six men were hurt on the picket lines, and the Mayor ordered out all available policemen, two fire trucks, and 60 firemen.

Later, however, the picket lines dwindled, and all but a few policemen were withdrawn from the garage.

Accompanied by Wilmer Tate, president of the Akron Central Labor Union, a delegation from the Repair Workers Union called on Mayor Lee D. Schroy to protest the recent discharge of union members.

Three union members were present, and charged they had been discriminated against. The Mayor said the charge was "silly" and when the conference broke up reiterated his statement that he would not reinstate the workers.

Appellate Court Asked To Lift Rand Picket Ban

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday joined striking Remington Rand, Inc., employees of Syracuse in asking the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, to lift a temporary injunction restricting strikers at the Syracuse plant of the typewriter firm to four pickets.

Acting Presiding Justice Charles B. Sears of Buffalo promised after hearing 2½ hours' argument that he and the four other jurists who were recalled from their vacations to hear the case would decide the dispute "just as soon as we can." The court is not expected to hand down its decision until at least two weeks, however, as attorneys were given eight days to file briefs.

The Appellate Division was convened in extraordinary session on order of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to hear arguments on the appeal of six unions from an injunction granted the company July 18 by Supreme Court Justice Edward L. Robertson of Syracuse.

Insurance Frauds Send 11 to Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Efforts of New York City to free itself of pillaging by insurance fraud rings have brought to court eight men and three women, including a physician, whose pleas of guilty to conspiracy indictments were before the Court of General Sessions today.

The 11 persons who admitted participation in the fraud were all indicted as a result of investigations made by the Accident Fraud Bureau, formed recently by the district attorney of New York County to prosecute illegal claims for compensation.

Evidence to support the indictments was obtained by Nernard Botein, assistant district attorney in charge of the bureau, largely from the testimony of Jacob Hurwitz, said to be leader of the ring, who is expected to appear as a State's witness. Hurwitz was named in several of the indictments.

Insurance companies and the New York State Workmen's Compensation Bureau were said to have been victimized by the activities of the fraud ring. High premiums charged for insurance protection in New York City have been laid in part to the prevalence of fraudulent claims and led to a demand for investigations.

Hotels and Resorts

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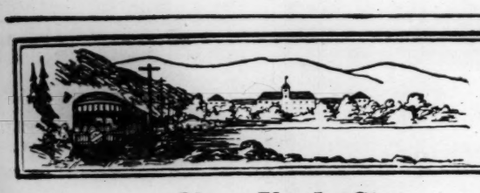

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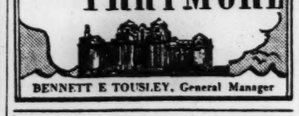

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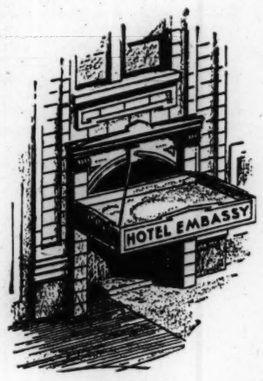

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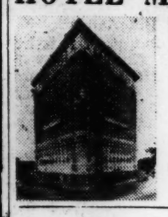

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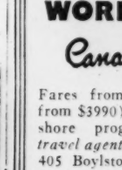
Canadian Australasian Line

Arizona



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The Christian Science Monitor

Business and Industry

U. S. Finances Look Better Due to Repayments to Treasury

Commerce and Finance

$11,293,000,000 Sum Approved by RFC For Expenditure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The RFC has authorized and made commitments up to July 31 of $11,293,677,793, according to a statement by Jesse Jones, chairman. The total included $859,828,843 disbursed to other agencies and $1,799,981,035 for relief purposes, $1,119,168,155 which had been canceled and $1,067,015,238 "available to the borrowers and to banks in the purchase of preferred stock and capital notes."

Money disbursed for relief includes $299,984,999 advanced directly to the states, $499,996,086 to the states upon approval of Emergency Relief Administrator Hopkins, $500,000,000 to Mr. Hopkins under the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935, and a similar sum to him under the Emergency Appropriation Law of the same year.

Out of the total disbursements by the RFC $6,184,972,523 was spent for other purposes than advances to government agencies and for relief. Approximately 67 per cent, or $4,126,440,068, has been repaid.

Bank Loans $2,464,000,000

RFC loans authorized to 7467 banks and trust companies amount to $2,464,840,104, of which $434,781,079 was withdrawn or canceled, $70,579,347 remains available to borrowers and $1,959,479,677 was disbursed. Of this latter amount, $1,711,519,962, or 87 per cent, has been repaid.

Total authorizations of $1,270,552,684 were made for the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of 6730 banks and trust companies. In addition 1121 loans were authorized for $24,422,755 to be secured by preferred stock. The total authorization for preferred stock, capital notes and debentures in 6853 banks and trust companies was $1,294,975,619, of which $110,408,285 was canceled or withdrawn and $118,048,730 remains available to the banks when conditions of authorizations have been met.

Loans of $1,224,362,504 have been authorized for distribution to depositors of 2684 closed banks and $254,175,791 of this amount was canceled or withdrawn and $62,436,817 remains available to the borrowers. The sum of $907,749,894 was disbursed and $772,737,480 has been repaid.

1751 Industrial Loans

Loans of $128,507,736 have been authorized to refinance 596 drainage, levee and irrigation districts, $6,836,154 being withdrawn or canceled and $61,330,734 remaining available to the borrowers. In all $60,340,847 was disbursed.

The corporation had authorized 1751 loans to industry aggregating $114,556,503. Of this $28,348,218 was withdrawn or canceled and $30,001,679 remains available to the borrowers.

The corporation has purchased from the Public Works Administration 1481 issues of securities with a par value of $428,812,834. Of this amount, securities with a par value of $271,827,959 were sold at a premium of $8,732,653. Securities with a par value of $28,064,375 bought from the PWA were subsequently collected at a premium of $25,556. Securities having par value of $128,920,500 are still held.

Telephones in Use Have Big July Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first July since 1929, the entire Bell telephone system had a net gain in stations—28,600—the largest increase during a July since 1923. The month's gain compares with a net loss of 22,900 stations in July, 1935.

For the first seven months of 1936 a net gain of 413,600 telephones is indicated, comparing with a gain of 177,800 stations for the same period in 1935. The gain to July 31 this year is within 48,000 telephones of the gain for the whole of 1935, which was 461,000 stations.

The New York Telephone Company reported a loss of 9319 stations for July, comparing with a loss of 14,486 stations in July, 1935. For seven months ended July 31 the net gain was 33,086 telephones, comparing with a loss of 6168 for the first seven months in 1935.

Pierce-Arrow Motor To Enter Trailer Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

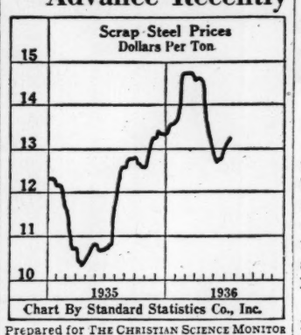
NEW YORK—That angle of the American tourist movement, now assuming highly popular proportions—traveling with housekeeping facilities aboard a trailer—is to receive what is said to be the first official recognition from a manufacturing member of long standing in the automobile industry.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Corporation is planning to start production within a few weeks of a trailer for the tourist trade. This will represent the first important invasion of the trailer manufacturing industry by an automobile manufacturing company.

The annual production of automobile trailers in this country now amounts to about 35,000, and some manufacturers estimate that there is a potential demand for more than 200,000 a year. At present there are about 200 manufacturers, some producing only a few trailers a year.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
AUG. 10

Scrap Steel Prices Advance Recently



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS SHOWN in the accompanying chart, the price of scrap steel has been strong in recent weeks, which would normally indicate an upturn in ingot production. In this instance, however, it probably means that scrap dealers are anticipating active demand after an August let-down rather than immediately.

Morgenthau Says Treasury Not Hit By Reserve Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The increase in reserve requirements of member banks, decreed by the Federal Reserve Board, effective Aug. 15, would have no effect "one way or the other" on the Federal Government financing, declared Secretary Morgenthau yesterday.

His statement was interpreted as meaning that there would be no appreciable change in interest rates or public reception to the securities as a result of the Federal Reserve Board's action. Money markets, the board has already emphasized, have remained easy despite the increase in the Reserve requirements.

No decision regarding the new issue for that date will be reached until the end of the month. In view of the present cash balance of more than $2,215,000,000 it was not expected that there would be any substantial new borrowing of money Sept. 15 unless the situation as to government financial requirements changes radically.

The Treasury may decide to make an issue sufficient to meet the note maturity, and then if necessary to raise funds by increasing the weekly bill issues over the maturities. That method was employed some time ago by the issuance of $100,000,000 in bills each week where the maturity to be refunded was $50,000,000. This practice was discontinued when the cash balance was built to sufficient proportions. Borrowing by bill is highly economical to the Treasury in view of the low interest rate.

Bond Values Rise $66,422,752 During The Month of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange listing of the 1403 bond issues aggregating $43,980,902,150 par value as of Aug. 1, had a total market value of $41,685,172,818, according to a report by the exchange yesterday.

As of July 1, there were 1415 issues, aggregating $44,163,734,954 par value, which had a total market value of $41,618,750,056.

Average price for each bond was $94.78 on Aug. 1, compared with $94.24 on July 1. The total rise for the month was $66,422,752.

The following table shows the aggregate market value of the various groups of listed bonds and the average price of each as of Aug. 1:

	Market Value	Average Price
U. S. Government	$23,273,963,189	$106.04
Foreign government	2,270,354,178	67.54
Autos and accessories	9,077,122	93.15
Financial	78,353,620	106 73
Chemical	98,983,429	105.13
Building	46,944,123	102.22
Electrical equip. mfg.	34,329,210	129.77
Food	261,183,050	103.51
Rubber and tires	151,167,756	106.10
Amusements	74,063,093	93.18
Land and realty	12,169,443	48.99
Machinery and metals	39,973,519	89.01
Mining (exclud'g iron)	151,757,786	69.87
Petroleum	443,772,446	96.89
Paper and publishing	72,023,502	94.75
Retail merchandising	13,419,687	86.47
Railway and equipm't	8,760,929,151	82.03
Steel, iron and coke	516,309,340	101.38
Textile	8,920,630	61.51
Gas and electric (op.)	2,134,307,021	105.61
Gas and elec. (hold.)	193,395,699	97.73
Communication	1,101,726,055	108.47
Miscellaneous utilities	403,484,733	77.02
Business & office equip.	21,400,000	107.00
Shipping service	22,103,518	65.77
Shipbuilding and op.	16,883,401	73.31
Leather and boots	4,839,400	105.00
Tobacco	45,834,586	127.41
U. S. co's op. abroad	244,776,740	69.26
Foreign companies	1,172,567,691	70.11
Miscellaneous bus.	6,160,000	112.00
All listed bonds	$41,685,172,818	$94.78

New Cotton Sugar Bag Has 'Edge' on Jute Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—At least one new use for cotton has been found as a result of special efforts along this line made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with North Carolina State College. Technologists have designed a cotton bag in which to package raw sugar. The bag is to be put through practical tests in transporting raw sugar from Hawaii to refineries in California, in comparison with sugar bags made of jute. All jute used in this country is imported—chiefly from India. Cotton bags cost more than jute, but it is believed that this disparity may be overcome by developing a cotton fabric that can be reused.

Laboratory tests indicate that the cotton bag is much more durable than jute sugar bags. The cotton bag will be cheaper if it can be used three times, since usually jute bags are used only once.

The bureau's technologists have developed a machine for making strength tests on the bags. When dropped a distance of slightly more than five feet the cotton bag lasted about 1700 drops before it broke, but the jute bags could withstand only 185 jolts.

Federal Reserve Aims to Maintain Easy Money Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In the last week in July excess reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System again exceeded $3,000,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000,000 since the middle of June, according to an announcement today by the Federal Reserve Board.

The report said that the increase reflected principally payments involved in cashing soldiers' bonus bonds. The board predicted that continued payments by the Treasury from its balances with Federal Reserve banks would further increase member-bank reserve balances in the next few weeks.

After calling attention to the increase in reserve requirements of the member banks announced on July 15 and effective on Aug. 15, the bulletin said:

No Policy Reversal

"As indicated by the board in its statement [of July 15], the increase in reserve requirement is not a reversal of the easy money policy pursued by the system since the beginning of the depression and the board is convinced that it will not affect easy money conditions now prevailing.

"Developments since the board's announcement of the increase in reserve requirements have been in accordance with expectations. Money conditions have continued to be easy."

The bulletin pointed out that excess reserves increased to a maximum of about $3,300,000,000 in December, 1935. After that they dropped in consequence of a large increase in Treasury balances with the Federal Reserves and in the first half of this year were generally less than $3,000,000,000.

Reserves Still Ample

"After the action of the board goes into effect" (the increase in reserve requirements), the board said, "the member banks will still have nearly $2,000,000,000 of excess reserves which could serve as a basis of credit expansion.

"The volume of member-bank deposits which this amount of excess reserves will support on the new basis of reserve requirements is approximately $16,000,000,000, representing a 50 per cent increase in the present volume of member-bank deposits, an amount that would be ample to meet all present and prospective demands for bank credit for business recovery.

"The decrease in possible expansion since the board increased requirements is due not only to the elimination from excess reserves of about $1,500,000,000, but also to a reduction in the ratio of expansion on the basis of the remaining reserves. In recent years, this ratio has been approximately 12 to 1, while after the new requirements go into effect it will become 8 to 1.

"The average amount of reserves that member banks were required to hold against deposits subject to reserve in March, 1936, was 8.4 per cent. After the board's action goes into effect the percentage will be approximately 12.6 per cent.

"An important reason why the increase in reserve requirements could be made at this time without a tightening effect on credit conditions is the prevailing wide distribution of excess reserves among all classes of member banks in all parts of the country and among individual member banks."

Officers of Bank In $16,000,000 Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE — Alleging negligence by 23 officers and directors of the defunct Baltimore Trust Company in losses of the bank aggregating $16,000,000, 16 suits have been filed by the receiver, who seeks to recover as much as possible of this sum for the depositors.

The bank failed for $29,000,000, and in the suits instances are given aggregating $16,000,000 of this sum, in which it is charged the officers and directors were negligent.

The officers sued served on the directorate between 1925 and the appointment of a receiver in January, 1935.

American Power & Light Share Earnings Better

NEW YORK—American Power & Light Company made $5.25 a share on the combined 793,581 shares of $6 preferred and 978,444 shares of $5 preferred stock during the 12-month period ended June 30, 1936, compared with 3.33 on these issues the year before. Consolidated net income was $9,302,104, contrasted with $5,911,340 in the corresponding 12 months of 1935. No provision is made for federal surtax on undistributed net income.

The statement includes full revenues of a subsidiary without consideration for possible revenue losses involved in rate litigation pending in the Federal Court, for a reserve has been provided by appropriations from surplus. These appropriations amounted to $838,775 and $881,891, respectively, for the years ended on June 30, 1936, and 1935.

Nash Takes Its Place As Fully Integrated Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENOSHA, Wis.—The recent acquisition of full ownership of the Seaman Body plant—a $5,000,000 corporation, with output of 130,000 units yearly—places Nash Motor Company among the relatively few automobile manufacturers who make every important unit of their product. It will also consolidate manufacturing operations and eliminate unnecessary overhead expense.

Nash is now in much better control of all operations affecting the manufacture of the supplies it consumes, a definite move in the direction of efficiency and economy.

Federal Outlays and Loans Increasingly Nonrecoverable

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Treasury statement for July illustrates a new trend in the federal finances which is likely to have an important influence on the final outcome of the current fiscal year.

The deficit for the month is reported as only $123,000,000, against approximately $450,000,000 in July, 1935. The major cause of this sharp improvement is in the extraordinary budget. The net cost of "Recovery and Relief" for July was only $82,000,000, against $347,000,000 a year ago.

This vast improvement is not caused, however, by a diminution of relief expenditures. These are almost exactly the same as last year. The improvement is due to repayments into the Treasury from subsidiaries. A notation "excess of credits (deduct)" appears against the following items:

Agricultural Adjustment Administration	$3,930,000
Commodity Credit Corporation	67,214,000
Farm Credit Administration	2,853,000
Export-import banks	443,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	175,572,000

By subtracting these items, which total almost exactly $250,000,000, it becomes immediately evident that the cost of recovery and relief to the federal Treasury in July was $331,000,000 against $347,000,000 in July, 1935.

Debt Estimates Vary

The liquidation of depression-accumulated Treasury assets has been under way for some time, though not at this pace. Such net repayments totaled $108,000,000 in June, 45,000,000 in May, and approximately $400,000,000 for the full fiscal year just ended, of which $127,000,000 was repaid by the railroads to the PWA and $239,000,000 was repaid to the RFC by various debtors. The money received back by the RFC in July was obviously retiring the preferred stock and debentures of the Chase, National City, and Manufacturers' Trust in New York, while the CCC excess of credits was due in part to the liquidation of some of the government pool cotton and in part to the recent offering of CCC notes to the public, proceeds of which were used to pay off the RFC.

The assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies, accumulated during the depression, have recently become the cause of some rather absurdly different interpretations of the total outstanding government debt. By taking the net public debt of about $31,000,000,00 and subtracting recoverable assets of around $4,000,000,000 New Deal Democrats are able to figure the real public debt at about $27,000,000,000. On the other hand, Republicans are able, by taking the gross public debt of around $34,000,000,000 and adding to it the Treasury - guaranteed HOLC and FFMC debt, to put the total debt at about $38,000,000,000.

Much Frozen Equity

Following are the most important entries in the Government's supplementary balance sheet, in millions of dollars, as of June 30, 1936:

	Obligations guaranteed by the U.S.	Proprietary interest of U.S. in net assets
RFC	252	1804
CCC	....	244
PWA	....	151
Produc Cred Corps	....	120
Shipping Bd Merch Fleet	....	151
Fed Land Banks	....	256
Fed Intermed Cred Bks	1432	103
FFMC	....	201
Banks for Co-ops	....	155
Home Loan Banks	....	100
HOLC	3066	13
FSLIC	....	104
FSLA	....	102
FDIC	....	150
Others—includes EHFA FHA, RA, REA, TVA, etc.	....	460
Grand Total	4751	4223

These are only official figures, however. To the guaranteed liabilities should be added the slightly over $2,000,000,000 of outstanding bonds of the federal land banks, plus the potential political liability of the Treasury in the next depression to make good a real estate crash (through the Home Loan Bank system) and a commercial bank panic, through the deposit guaranty system.

On the other hand, a good part of the net equity of the Treasury in these subsidiaries is frozen as solid as a Treasury building, consisting of the ownership of capital stock in these ventures. The $1,800,000,000 equity in the RFC's portfolio and the $250,000,000 in that of the CCC are practically the only assets that will bring cash back to the Treasury. That will come when the loan pool cotton is sold and the banks, railroads, and mortgage loan companies pay up what they owe the RFC. If business continues its acceleration, perhaps $1,000,000,000 will come back during the present fiscal year.

Nonrecoverables Increasing

A definite trend is evident in the Government's lending. In the fiscal year 1933-1934, 39 per cent of the Government's emergency outlays were repayable. In the year 1934-1935 the proportion dropped to 7 per cent. In the fiscal year just ended the payments exceeded the loans by a small amount, and in the current year they will probably be in excess of loans by a considerably larger sum. The trend is indicated in such ways as the change in the loan-and-grant ratio of PWA operations. Originally a 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant they were liberalized in the second year of the New Deal to a 55-45 ratio. The operations of the RFC in the last five fiscal years have been as follows:

	Net loans	Net returns
1931-1932	$706,000,000	..
1932-1933	1,121,000,000	..
1933-1934	584,000,000	..
1934-1935	..	$141,000,000
1935-1936	..	238,000,000

On the other hand, nonrecoverable "emergency" expenditures have been steadily increasing, and the extent of the increase has been obscured by the reversal of flow of the recoverable loans. The last five years of "Recovery and Relief" outlays, before and after adjustment for "recoverable" outlays, were as follows (in millions of dollars):

	Before adjustment (i. e. as actually reported)	Recoverable outlays	Adjusted Recovery & Relief Outlays (roughly) indicating non-recoverable outlays)
1931-1932	$892	$892	0
1932-1933	1277	1239	38
1933-1934	4002	1658	2270
1934-1935	3657	305	3352
1935-1936	3291	†155	3446

†Additional estimated loss.

Some apologies may be due to the Treasury for these figures, the second column of which includes several guesses. However, the difficulties a layman encounters in finding his way around in Treasury figures are sometimes apalling, due more to the confusion and complexities introduced by state of flux in which government financial policies now exist than to any laxity on the part of the Treasury in reporting.

Brokers' Loans Up $7,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $945,000,000 for the week ending yesterday, an increase of $7,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $860,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week were:

	This week	Previous wk
In New York City	$82,000,000	$866,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	73,000,000	72,000,000

Increase in Hog Growing In Germany and Denmark

WASHINGTON — Denmark and Germany report a sharp increase in the number of hogs over a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In both countries governmental policies designed to regulate hog production are in operation. The Danish policy is to limit production to the number of hogs which can be sold at the British price level in the British and home markets. In Germany the policy is to limit production to the level of domestic feed supplies.

The June 13 ceensus in Denmark showed hogs at 3,374,000 head, compared with 3,025,000 on June 13, 1935. Current hog numbers in that country are largest since January, 1934. Supplies available for slaughter in Denmark during the last part of 1936 and early in 1937 will be substantially larger than a year earlier.

The June 6, 1936, hog census in Germany places the total number of hogs in that country at 22,201,000 head. This represents an increase, despite short feed supplies, of 10.8 per cent over the June, 1935, census, when 20,042,000 head were enumerated and of 3.4 per cent over the average of 21,480,000 head for that date during the five years 1931-35.

Petroleum Demand During Half Year At Record Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — History-making demand for all oils, in terms of crude petroleum, is the record for the petroleum industry of the United States for the first six months of 1936, according to a preliminary estimate released by William J. Kemnitzer, petroleum technol

During this period, the total demand averaged 3,161,000 barrels daily, 10.4 per cent greater than the 2,864,000 barrels daily for the corresponding period last year and 6 per cent above the previous peak demand of 2,981,000 barrels daily in 1929.

Prices of both crude oil at the well and of gasoline at the refinery during the period were the highest since 1930. The price of crude oil in the Oklahoma - Kansas fields averaged $1.04 a barrel, compared with 94 cents a barrel last year, an increase of 10.6 per cent. In 1930, the price averaged $1.17 a barrel. The price of gasoline at Oklahoma-North Texas plants averaged 6.1 cents a gallon, compared with 4.9 cents last year, an increase of 24.4 per cent. For 1930, this price averaged 6.6 cents a gallon.

Stocks of all oils at the end of June this year amounted to 552,756,000 barrels, and were lower by 2.7 per cent from the 568,053,000 barrels on hand at the end of the corresponding period last year. Stocks at the end of June this year were the lowest since June, 1926, and were 20.8 per cent below the peak volume of 698,202,000 barrels at the end of June, 1930.

The simultaneous increase in demand with the decrease in stocks resulted in a marked reduction in the day supply on hand to the lowest figure on record. Despite the reduction in stocks on the one hand and increase in demand on the other, a relationship resulting in the reduction in the day supply above ground, the price of crude oil this year was 15.4 per cent below normal (1926) and the price of gasoline 16.4 per cent below normal.

This record of the petroleum industry for the first half of 1936 is the best since the proration system of 1927.

Chevrolet July Sales At Retail Make Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Retail sales of 111,900 Chevrolet automobiles in July were the highest total for that month in the history of the company, it was announced. In July, 1935, 73,871 units were sold at retail. The previous record was established in July, 1929, when 103,428 units were sold.

Since Jan. 1, 1936, retail sales have amounted to 771,028 units, compared with 501,564 units in the corresponding period of last year. This represents a new record for Chevrolet for the first seven months of the year. The previous record, 677,781 units was established in 1928.

Canada's Retail Trade up 2.5 P. C. In First 5 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—During the first five months of this year the value of retail trade in Canada was about 2.5 per cent above that of the like period in 1935, according to the monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada.

In May, the last month for which statistics are available, the gain over the corresponding month of last year amounted to 6 per cent. These statements are based upon reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 3300 chain and department stores. While the aggregate value of retail sales increases or decreases much more slowly than does the value of most of the more common statistical series, each upward or downward movement in the volume of goods going into the hands of consumers is a matter of importance to many industries in Canada.

Store Sales Rise

For the guidance of department stores, for instance, it is of interest that department store sales throughout Canada were 6 per cent larger in May 1936, than in May 1935; for the five months, the gain has been only 2.4 per cent.

Hardware sales in May increased 13 per cent over last year and their gain for the five month period has been 8 per cent. Boots and shoes showed a gain of 19 per cent over May 1935 but a gain of only 2.2 per cent over the five months of last year. Music and radio stores, the sales of which had shown the greatest decline during the depression, made the greatest gains for the five month period.

None of the groups of stores reporting to the Dominion Bureau shows sales smaller for the five months of 1936 than for the five months of 1935. This is an excellent indication that improvement in business has been general.

Percentage Gains

The following table makes a comparison between sales for the five months of 1936 and the five months of 1935 and also compares May 1936 with May 1935.

Percentage Gains in Retail Trade

	Five months 1936 compared with corresponding months 1935	May 1936 compared with May 1935
Boots & Shoes	2.2	18.8
Candy	3.3	.2
Men's clothing	2.9	11.6
Women's clothing	3.6	6.0
Departmental	2.4	5.1
Drugs	2.2	6.0
Dyers & Cleaners	10.6	9.5
Furniture	6.0	14.7
Groceries & meats	3.4	6.3
Hardware	8.5	13.3
Music & Radio	7.0	14.9
Restaurants	3.8	2.8
Variety	4.5	15.0
Total retail sales	3.5	7.7

This increase in the value of retail trade seems to represent a somewhat general improvement in the volume of goods moving into the hands of the consumer, but the improvement in volume is smaller than may at first be appreciated, since retail prices have been almost 2 per cent above the corresponding months of last year.

Insofar as foods are concerned, it would seem that there has been a decline in volume or in quality. Retail food prices have been 5 per cent above those of the corresponding months of last year, and this rise in prices is not entirely offset by a rise of 3.4 per cent in value of sales.

Two Trusts Lost Over $12,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As a result of the stock market crash in October, 1929, Reliance International Corporation and the Reliance Management Corporation, the first an investment trust and the second a management organization, sustained losses that totaled $12,470,067, of which $6,977,666 was charged against Reliance International and the remainder against the management corporation, it was testified at the Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of investment trusts and investment companies.

Morton H. Frye of Scholie Brothers, New York, who was president of the management corporation and a director in the investment trust, declared that when the transactions involving these securities were made no man could have foreseen what was going to happen in October, 1929.

"No one," said Mr. Frye, "could have foreseen the sharp decline in security prices from the time of the formation of the Reliance corporations in 1929 and their acquirement by the Equity Corporation in December, 1934.

"Our directors watched the rise of security prices early in 1929 and we felt that it was only a matter of good business that we should use some of the free cash of the companies."

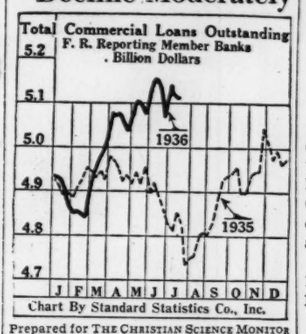
Gt. Lakes-St. Lawrence Traffic Up; Wheat Leads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Thus far this year, the cargo record on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River routes is encouraging. Official figures on freight passing through the canals for June shows freight handled at Sault Ste Marie aggregated 9,835,352 tons, compared with 7,805,299 tons in June of last year. On the Welland ship canal, June freight traffic totaled 1,443,765 tons, against 1,072,041 a year ago. St. Lawrence canals reported freight handled of 1,207,134 tons, as contrasted with 882,062 last year in the corresponding month. Similar gains were shown in May, compared with the similar month last year.

Wheat was the leading cargo handled. The Port of Montreal is showing substantial improvement over a year ago. Grain deliveries thus far this season have totaled 40,932,343 bushels, compared with 23,032,737 bushels during the like period last year. Traffic in other commodities at the local port, notably dairy produce and cattle, is headed upward.

Commercial Loans Decline Moderately



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOANS and discounts of reporting member banks, other than loans on security collateral, have shrunk moderately in recent weeks, which is normal at this time of year.

These "all other loans and discounts" are the best available measure of demand for business credit, and their decline reflects seasonal forces.

Precedent indicates that the summer low has about been reached and that an upturn should soon get under way, carrying through October or perhaps November.

12 Probable Effects Of Robinson-Patman Act Shown in Survey

The United Business Service, Boston, forecasts the following developments likely to develop as a result of the Robinson-Patman Price Discrimination Act:

1. Abandonment of special commissions, allowances, and favors to customers which are not given to others buying the same goods in the same quantity. Manufacturers will be able to resist demands of big buyers for special treatment.
2. Encouragement of private brands with special specifications to avoid the regulations.
3. A larger amount of manufacturing on the part of chain stores themselves.
4. The making of price agreements between suppliers, a policy previously frowned on by anti-trust laws.
5. Greater concentration by manufacturers on one classification of buyers.
6. Further extension of government supervision and administrative law to cover the multitude of trade details, grading of products, etc.
7. Encouragement to do business only in one state, and to establish subsidiaries in states where important buyers are located.
8. Attempts to defeat the intent of the law by contract selling without specifying definite quantities.
9. Larger trade association membership, and a greater amount of work for cost accountants.
10. General uncertainty as to how the Federal Trade Commission will rule on many points. Also a growth of feeling that the law is unconstitutional.
11. Faster growth of co-operative associations.
12. Lower prices for some quantity buyers, particularly independents who have previously been unable to break through the tight arrangements with manufacturers which were enjoyed by competitors.

Bank Clearances As Whole Off 2.6 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A decrease of 2.6 per cent, compared with the similar period of 1935, is shown by bank clearings of 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended Aug. 5, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The total was $5,451,260,000, compared with $5,596,320,000 for the similar period last year.

In New York City, clearings rose to $3,385,118,000, against $2,719,540,000 in the previous week, but they were 11.1 per cent under the $3,808,989,000 recorded a year ago. The $2,066,142,000 for outside centers, however, was 15.6 per cent above last year's comparative figure.

Gains from a year ago were noted for all cities outside of New York, although the increases were not so heavy as in the preceding week. Leaders in the upward movement were Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Seattle.

Crane Stock Distribution To Employees Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Acting under terms of the will of the late Richard Crane Jr., distribution of 88,020 shares of Crane Company common stock to 5097 employees of the concern has been completed.

Figured at the current price of $34 a share, the transaction involved approximately $3,000,000. When an inventory of the estate was filed late in 1931, the stock was selling at $5 a share.

Employees of the Crane Company in England, Canada, France and Belgium, as well as in the United States, benefited in proportion to their length of service.

Report Hails U. S. Withdrawal From Cotton Business

NEW ORLEANS, (AP)—The withdrawal of the Government from active participation in the cotton market is hailed by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange as the "most encouraging feature" of the past season.

Studying the year ended July 31, 1936, the annual review issued by Henry Plauche, secretary, said:

"The most encouraging feature during the 12 months just closed has been the disposition on the part of the government to 'go out of the cotton business.' The cotton producers' pool has ceased to be a factor in the cotton market, its holding both in spot cotton and futures contracts having been entirely liquidated prior to July 31. Of the loan cotton, the holdings have been decreased by about a million bales. The loan cotton stocks on July 31st were 3,216,506 bales."

The report showed that the South received $1,000,000,000 for last season's crop, the best yield since the 1929-30 season.

Value of cotton and cottonseed sold during the year was estimated at $931,756,291. When government benefit payments are added too, the total crosses the billion-dollar mark.

The report disclosed that the best customer for American cotton in the last season was the South itself.

Southern mills used 5,587,272 bales of cotton, compared with 4,514,402 bales in the preceding season.

The best foreign customer continued to be Japan, taking 1,516,000 bales. Great Britain was second with 1,466,000 bales.

Many Wall Street Security Offerings Said to 'Beat Gun'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Implying that they have been "beating the gun" (sports term for unfair advantage taken at start of a race), evidence has been obtained against threescore of Wall Street houses offering new security issues over a period of the last five months, during which time investigators of the Securities and Exchange Commission have been making a study. The charge is that these firms have been selling new securities before their official registration by the SEC, a practice forbidden by Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933.

The evidence has been forwarded to Washington for consideration by the commission.

Among the alleged violators are some of the largest investment banking firms in the country, it is understood, as well as numerous smaller houses. Their offenses range, it is said, from flagrant to minor and apparently unintentional infractions of the law.

Under Section 24 of the act, the SEC might seek to impose maximum penalties of a $5000 fine or two year's imprisonment, or both. SEC injunction proceedings against further dealing in securities and suits by customers to recover purchase money and damages, if any, might also be brought against guilty dealers under the provisions of the act.

Attachés of the commission who conducted the inquiry are represented as being undecided upon the manner in which to proceed against the assertedly guilty firms. Publication of the names of all or of those of only a few deemed to be the worst offenders has been considered, it is said.

New NRA?
Will Robinson—Patman Price Discrimination Act disrupt business? Twelve probable effects.

2 Outstanding stocks
Unexploited, dividend-paying issues showing sharp earnings gains.

2 Convertible bonds
Conversion privilege offers possibilities of large price appreciation.

Earnings of 110 firms
Valuable analysis 2nd quarter results shows gains of 25–150% and up.

What's ahead for . .
Foster Wheeler Douglas
Inger. Rand Caterpillar
Curtiss Wr. Un. Aircraft

THESE are a few of the outstanding features of the current UNITED OPINION Bulletin. Introductory copy — without obligation.

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U. S. Manages Hugest Farm Co-operative

(Continued from Page 1)

enough local savings in the banks to permit mortgage loans to farmers.

The fundamental handicap, however, was the very nature of the farming business. Rarely is a capital investment in farming returned under six to ten years; more commonly it requires a much longer period. Agriculture is essentially a family industry as compared with industrial and commercial activities representing mass production.

Industry can reduce output and trim labor costs in times of financial crisis; agriculture can neither suspend operations nor lay off family labor under pressure. Where at all times industry exercises a substantial control over production and prices, such control in agricultural production is rare; also in the latter instance there is always the hazard of drought, frost, blight and insect infestation to overturn all calculations.

Farmers Begin to Complain

In the early 1900's the farm mortgage situation throughout the country, except in a few especially favored areas, was so serious that farmers began to be vocal to move for relief through their farm organizations and the country press.

In some states interest rates on farm mortgages were higher than 12 per cent, and in the most-favored areas never below 5 per cent. The average term offered by insurance companies, country banks, farm-mortgage companies and private investors was from three to five years, with renewals usually indefinite and costly. Some lending companies permitted their agents to provide for their commissions by adding 1 or 2 per cent to the established rate.

Very slowly the nation's farmers built up a body of opinion relative to the incapacity of commercial credit to handle their farm mortgage needs.

Begins to Bear Fruit

At last this began to bear fruit. In April 1912 the Southern Commercial Congress, a nonofficial organization, appointed a commission of 70, representing 29 states and four provinces of Canada, to visit Europe and report upon the co-operative agricultural credit systems which had successfully operated for more than 100 years. Congress authorized an official commission of seven to do the same thing.

Under the chairmanship of the late Senator Duncan V. Fletcher of Florida, the two commissions went abroad, and discovered the Landschaften which, with improvements, had been operating since Frederick the Great gave his mandate for the first Silesian land bank.

Upon the basis of its observations in Germany and elsewhere, the official congressional commission prepared a bill for submission to Congress.

Based on Co-operative Groups

This measure was predicated upon the establishment of co-operative groups of farm-borrowers, called national farm loan associations, which should represent the pooled assets of members secured by their farm mortgages.

On these mortgages 12 land banks, established in key centers throughout the country and capitalized by the Government, would lend money; their lending funds to be derived from sales of the banks' mortgage-secured bonds to the investing public. The bill provided that through stock purchase by each borrower in the land bank making the loan, farmers eventually would retire the original capital stock invested by the Government and become owners of their co-operatively controlled land bank.

This latter provision drew fire when the measure came before Congress. Argument was advanced that farmers were not competent to manage their own land banks; that investors willing to accept farm mortgages should be the ones to establish such institutions and sell bonds of their banks to finance their mortgage investments.

Act Finally Approved

So marked was the divergence of opinion that it required a lot of work on the part of a joint House and Senate subcommittee on rural credits to iron out a compromise bill providing land banks with farmers' participation in stock holding and joint stock land banks wherein the farmer-borrowers would have no financial interest.

The Federal Farm Loan Act was finally approved on July 17, 1916. For the first time in the annals of American agriculture the farmer had a specialized credit machine geared to his first—and most necessitous—need; that of providing farm mortgage money on terms suited to the peculiar requirements of farmers' business.

A bureau under the Treasury Department was designated to supervise federal land banks provided by the bill; at its head a nonpartisan Federal Farm Loan Board of five members.

Had Slow Beginning

The idea of co-operative credit was slow to be disseminated and accepted. A vast amount of work had to be done to bring into being national farm loan associations throughout the country. Also, the land banks were set up in war times. Against the competition of Liberty bonds, their own bonds could make little headway in the investment markets. Congress had to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase additional $100,000,000 worth of land bank bonds for the fiscal years 1918 and 1919 in order to give the banks sufficient lending funds.

But early in 1921 the banks struck their stride. In 1925, loans outstanding hit the billion-dollar mark. The depression year gave the land banks both their severest test and their greatest opportunity for constructive salvage of nearly bankrupt agriculture.

Faced Huge Mortgage Debt

In 1929 there was a mortgage debt against American farms of approximately $9,000,000,000. In the year ending March 15, 1933 the foreclosure rate on farm mortgages was nearly 40 to the thousand; almost one-half of the 2,300,000 mortgaged farms were potentially liable to foreclosure.

The first measure taken by Congress to check the rising tide of farm mortgage liquidation had been the authorization, January, 1932, of a Treasury subscription of $125,000,000 to stock in the federal land banks; part of this money to be used by them to grant extensions to worthy delinquent borrowers to meet their back taxes and past-due interest. Then, becoming effective May 12, 1933, was the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act. Reduced for five years the existing contract interest rate on mortgages held by the federal land banks from the 5 and 6 per cent at which they were written to 4½ per cent, and gave to borrowers not otherwise delinquent the privilege of deferring payment of principal upon their loans over the same period.

Aids Distressed Farmers

But Congress went farther. For the benefit of distressed farmers who had not yet become borrowers it made available a fund of $200,000,000 against which borrowers could borrow either on first or second mortgage security up to a maximum of $5000, subsequently increased to $7500 and at an interest rate set at 5 per cent. Disposition of this fund was placed in the hands of the land bank commissioner, with the 12 banks acting as his agents.

In the administration of this fund it was provided that any would-be borrower whose debt could not be entirely refinanced under the limitations of a land bank loan—made only on first mortgage—might take advantage of a commissioner's supplemental loan, the sum of the borrower's refinanced indebtedness not to exceed 75 per cent of the appraised value of his property.

Used for Redeeming Farms

On May 31 of this year—a little over three years after the emergency measure became effective—20,843 commissioner loans for $43,122,976 were outstanding. Until very recently with the passing of the depression, $9 out of every $10 so disbursed was used by borrowers in redeeming farms sold under foreclosure, preventing imminent foreclosure and meeting other delinquent debts, including taxes.

The pressure of the land banks entailed by the refinancing program commencing in early summer of 1935 was severe. In May of that year only about one eighth of the entire farm mortgage debt in the United States was on the federal land banks' books; before a year had passed the banks were writing approximately 75 per cent of the farm mortgage business in the country.

Not a Farm Charity

Through all the stress of this period the land banks' executives, members of their loan committees and appraisers in the field bore in mind certain fundamental principles behind the land bank system: It was not a charitable institution designed to pass out government money. It was, instead, a great co-operative organization wherein the Government provided aid in the form of capital to assist farmer-members to help themselves—not to get further into debt but to work out of debt through refinancing on a long-term amortized basis and at low interest rates.

So, today, American agriculture enjoys the lowest farm mortgage interest rate it has ever known—4 per cent. Frederick of Prussia invested $216,000 in his first Silesian land bank; today American farmers have a capital investment of $114,000,000 in their federal land banks, and these banks carry on their books the sum of $2,062,986,000 outstanding on their own farm mortgage loans.

Farm Friend

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. William I. Myers
Governor of the Farm Credit Administration

Political Alignments In Spain Reviewed

(Continued from Page 1)

even said it is beginning to try to impose its will on the Madrid Government.

Terrorism Widely Spread

It is now seen how the action of militant Fascists since the February victory at the polls of the Popular Front helped prepare the way to the appeal to terrorism which is now established everywhere. For months Fascists have been shooting individuals singled out for assassination.

Fascist gangster methods have now definitely established terrorism in Spain. Today they are likely to recoil in terrible manner not only on Fascists but on the bourgeois.

Many Executions Indicated

The Frente Popular's new daily paper from San Sebastian in its issue of Aug. 6 denounces certain "lamentable incidents affecting prisoners which have recently taken place in San Sebastian" and appeals to the workers to respect life and thereby establish the difference between their methods and those of the rebels for all the world to see.

It is not improbable, however, that firing squads are executing prisoners by the hundreds daily in both camps.

Meanwhile firing continues across the border where the rebels' movement to outflank loyalist forces at Irun appears to have commenced.

France Rushes Neutrality Pact; Fresh Troops Defend Madrid

(Continued from Page 1)

growing out of free-flying bullets in the Spanish insurrection.

Official circles stated the text of the proposed accord already had been communicated to seven other European nations of both Fascist and Communist political complexion.

Six of them approved the idea "in principle," Germany has yet to reply.

The Paris press said the text of the proposed accord was remarkably brief, saying, "The signatory governments from this date will no longer furnish arms and war materials to Spain."

Longer Text Ready

Official circles indicated, however, a longer text had been prepared specifically binding private industry as well as the various governments not to furnish supplies to either side involved in the fighting.

It was said a clause might be prepared specifying precisely what might not be sent to Spain and exempting medical supplies.

These nations, it is proposed, will be included in the accord: Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Portugal, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia.

Reich Protests Shelling Of Steamer Off Spain And Reported Executions

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Germany ordered a vigorous protest today for the "unprovoked" shelling of the German steamer Sevilla by a Spanish loyal destroyer.

Rear Admiral Carls was instructed to present the German objection to Spanish naval authorities coupled with a demand that measures be taken immediately to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

A second protest was lodged by the German Consul General at Barcelona after four young National Socialists were reported to have been executed by Spanish Leftists.

Official sources set the German death toll in the Spanish civil war at seven on the basis of preliminary reports reaching Berlin.

The German naval command, it was reported, has redistributed ships in Spanish waters in an effort to extend protection to German nationals on the Spanish peninsula or to evacuate them promptly if necessary.

One squadron in the northern group—including the cruiser Koln and several torpedo boats—were assigned to patrol the Asturian coast.

The second group—including the battleships Deutschland and Admiral Scheer and a torpedo boat flotilla—were sent to the Mediterranean.

Special ships will be assigned to different ports to pick up German refugees.

Duce's Anti-Red Stand Indicates Italian Delay Of Neutrality Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 7—The European situation is regarded here today as extremely grave in consequence of the Spanish revolution and the sharply anti-Communist position Premier Benito Mussolini has assumed in his verbal communication to France on neutrality.

No immediate agreement on the proposed neutrality undertaking is expected, since there is little hope that the French Government will accept responsibility for the activity of the Popular Front and of the Third Internationale as the Duce has virtually asked it to do.

Against "Red Peril"

The Duce has constituted himself champion of Europe against the "Red peril," and he is prepared to defend this position. He knows the French Government is torn between the Left Front which wants at any cost to help the Red faction in Spain and the influence of the Quai d'Orsay, which leans to the Right.

Hence, he has confronted France with a kind of ultimatum, declaring there must be an absolute and universal accord on neutrality or else no accord at all.

Agreement With Berlin

If no accord is reached, Premier Mussolini, it is declared, will consider a general fight is on between Communism and Nationalism. He will make it a vital Italian interest to prevent establishment of a Soviet government in Spain.

Informed circles say if France and Russia don't pledge themselves to be completely neutral in the conflict, Premier Mussolini will throw all of Italy's weight on the side of the Spanish general who in his opinion fights for order. No doubt is felt here that agreement on this point is complete between Italy and Germany.

Britain Sends Protests On Action in Gibraltar Area

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—British government protests against endangering neutrals in the Gibraltar area are being forwarded to both Fascist rebels and government forces, it was learned today.

Downing Street warned suitable steps would be taken if the situation did not improve.

British authorities at Gibraltar protested to Gen. Francisco Franco, generalissimo of the Spanish revolution, that insurgent airplanes had fired on H. M. S. Basilisk.

Protests also were made to Madrid with a request that the Leftist Government keep its ships clear of Gibraltar and avoid endangering British life and property.

Loyal and Rebel Ships Hit in Algeciras Clash

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Spanish Loyal warship Jaime I, shelling the rebel stronghold of Algeciras, hit the Fascist gunboat Dato in an engagement today. The Dato began to burn in the harbor.

The Jaime also was apparently struck as thousands of Gibraltar residents, watching the battle from rooftops, saw great quantities of water being pumped from the loyalist craft.

The government warship slowed down suddenly after coming under a heavy burst of fire from the shore.

Her shelling became infrequent as she took a position opposite Algeciras and her pumps went into action, indicating she was damaged beneath the water line.

The government cruiser Libertad, meanwhile, continued to bombard Carnero Point.

Townsend Demands That His Followers Remain Nonpartisan

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the old-age revolving pensions plan, issued a statement yesterday calling upon his followers to pursue a nonpartisan course in the coming presidential campaign.

The Townsend organization, he said, is not a political party and has endorsed no party.

"Personally," he said, "I am going to vote for the Union Party candidate (Representative William Lemke of North Dakota) for Presdent because he is the only candidate for President who has definitely declared himself for the Townsend plan," or to "sever their allegiance with the Townsend organization and give their whole effort and time to partisan politics."

Filching of Spain's Islands Possible

(Continued from Page 1)

tempting morsels to any power with imperial ambitions in the Mediterranean. It also shows why France and Britain, too, would fight rather than let these regions pass from Spanish hands—unless it were to their own.

France has perhaps greater interest than Britain in maintaining Spanish sovereignty over the Balearic Islands because of their value in keeping sea communications open between Marseilles and North Africa. While Spain holds the islands shipping could still pass between them and the mainland even if there were a hostile fleet based on Sardinia.

Secret Deal Banned

Yet despite the importance of the islands to France, it is Britain which, according to the Paris press, banned a secret deal between Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Gen. Primo de Rivera of Spain in 1926, giving Italy a base in Mallorca.

Another version is that Spain herself revoked the agreement four years later. Accuracy of the story, however, is immaterial. Its significance lies in fact that it is widely believed and that it undoubtedly represents a long-term aim of Italian policy.

"Packed With Dynamite"

Spanish Morocco is even more packed with dynamite than the Balearic Islands. In order to facilitate the transference of France's African army to Europe in event of the Mediterranean being closed in some future war, a strategic railway has been built from Algiers to Casablanca.

The line passes close to the Spanish zone a contemplated line from Paris to Dakar via Tangier passes through the area. France feels safe while Spain controls the zone. It would be very different if Italy or Germany seized it.

Entrance to Straits

Britain feels the same as France, only more so. Whoever is in Ceuta or Melilla can control entrance to the straits of Gibraltar and direct communications with Malta, Egypt, India and the Far East. Britain like France has no fear of Spanish aggression. But she has her doubts about Italy and Germany.

The Moroccan situation is complicated by the fact that while the legal owner is the Sultan, France is the paramount power and Spain merely holds a kind of sublease from France, except in Melilla which has been an integral part of Spain since 1492. The anomalous position has already caused trouble on many occasions. Twice before the World War, Franco-German disputes over Morocco threw Europe into turmoil. There was the Algeciras crisis in 1905 and the Panther incident in Agadir in 1911.

Causes Apprehension

The memory of such events arouses distrust when German and Italian warships congregate round the straits of Gibraltar today, even when their mission supposedly is the peaceful one of succoring victims of the Spanish civil war.

Another possibilty which cannot be overlooked is that some powers may be assisting the Spanish rebels in the lively expectation of favors to come—similar to those allegedly given Premier Mussolini by Gen. Primo de Rivera in the Balearic Islands.

How could England, for instance, allow Gen. Francisco Franco to make Premier Mussolini a present of, say Ceuta, where the Duce would be able to control entrance to the Mediterranean and nullify the importance of Gibraltar.

Financial Handicaps

It is precisely because these considerations are vital to both France and Britain that diplomatic circles are of the opinion that no major European crisis will be provoked at present.

The two chief potential troublemakers are economically and financially weak. One of them has both its hands full in East Africa. The other has not completed organizing and training a new conscript army.

It is hoped, therefore, that though there is undoubtedly a general determination to fish in the troubled Spanish waters, everybody concerned will take great care that the water doesn't get too hot.

Lottery Players Rejected for Jury In U. S. Mail Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Scarcity of jurors innocent of having purchased lottery tickets has led to postponement of the trial of two men accused of having used the mails illegally in connection with distribution of tickets to an Irish sweepstake here.

F. J. Gunnar Jr., calendar commissioner of the United States District Court, hoped that he might find two additional jurors who don't play lotteries when a new panel of 100 is drawn on Monday.

But meanwhile, Oscar Stevenson and his son, Lincoln, had to await trial until next week.

The problem arose yesterday in the court of Judge John W. Clancy, when it was impossible to find 12 jurors who had not purchased sweepstake tickets.

Despite the fact that more and more talesmen were called, only 11 of the 12 men required were established in the jury box and one of these was excused because he knew a defense lawyer.

Over the protests of attorneys for the Stevensons, Judge Clancy upheld the ruling against jurors who had bought lottery tickets and the trial was put over until Monday.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 231 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:30 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.
Edmonton—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 p. m., CJCA, 736kc.
Lethbridge — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:15 p. m., CJOC, 960kc.

British Columbia

Kamloops—Week days, 11:15 a. m., CFJC, 880kc.
Kelowna—Daily, 9:45 a. m., CKOV, 630kc.
Prince Rupert—Week days, 12:30 p. m., CFPR, 580kc.
Trail—Daily, 11.30 a. m., CJAT, 910kc.
Vancouver—Week days, 8:10 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days, 5 p. m., CJRC, 1390kc.
Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

New Brunswick

Fredericton—Daily, 5 p. m., CFNB, 550kc.

Ontario

Brantford—Week days, 10 a. m., CKPC, 930kc.
Chatham—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCO, 630kc.
*Hamilton—Mondays, 7:30 p. m.; Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Kirkland Lake—Week days, 8 a. m., CJKL, 1310kc.
Kitchener—Week days, 12:45 p. m., CKCR, 1510kc.
North Bay — Daily, no regular time assigned, CFCH, 930kc.
*Ottawa—Week days, 5:15 p. m., CRCO, 880kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Week days, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, no regular time assigned; CJIC, 890kc.
Stratford—Daily, 9:45 a. m., CJCS, 1210kc.
Timmins—Mondays and Thursdays, no regular time assigned, CKGB, 1420kc.
Windsor—Sundays, Tuesdays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CRCW, 600kc.
Wingham—Week days, 12:25 and 6:45 p. m. CKNX, 1200kc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCF, 600kc; CFCX (shortwave), 6.00mc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.
Yorkton-Winnipeg—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

Other Countries

Australia

Queensland

Brisbane—No regular time assigned, 4BC, 1145kc.

Newfoundland

St. John's—Week days, 8:35 a. m., VOCM, 1006kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Week days, except Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:30 p. m.; also 5 p. m. every week day except Wednesdays and Thursdays; Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m.; W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days, except Saturdays, 2 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

New York

Buffalo—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.

Washington

Seattle—Saturdays, 9 p. m.; week days in connection with regular news service; KJR, 970kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:30 p. m.; also 5 p. m. every week day except Wednesdays and Thursdays; Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m.; W1XK, 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

* Daylight Saving Time.

Lemke Says New Deal Trades Away Markets

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, Union Party candidate for President, charged last night that government agencies were "trading away our domestic markets," and suggested that international trade be left to "take care of itself."

Mr. Lemke, in an address prepared for radio (WLS) delivery, asserted the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury Department had "consistently refused" to do for American people what had been done for foreigners.

Living Costs Up in Brazil

Recent Rio de Janeiro statistics show that a family of seven lived there in 1929 in average comfort for 1850 milreis—then worth $240—but today the same family must spend 2030 milreis—now worth $113.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping. Everyday. Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S18, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Everydays. Kiddie Kards. Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 500 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY selling wonderful 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. De Luxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday Boxes. Personal Christmas cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Exp. unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. Z, Boston, Mass.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

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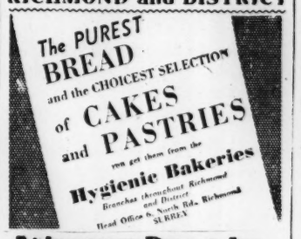

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YET every heart contains perfection's germ.—SHELLEY.

Daily Features

WE ARE shaped and fashioned by what we love.—GOETHE.

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Bun Entertains

IT WAS a hot summer day and Bun was preparing supper for two guests, Mole and Chipmunk. In the rabbit hutch beneath the oak tree a tiny table was laid with three plates and a rosebud. In the cupboard was a carrot salad set on lettuce leaves.

"Heigh-ho," said Bun, "what shall I have for dessert? It should be something cool and refreshing." He turned an eye to the bottom shelf where stood the ice cream freezer his cousin Rad had given him when he moved into his new hutch. "But what is a freezer," Bun said to himself, "without ice?"

He was not one to fuss about what he didn't have, not Bun, so he got out his cook book and pawing it curiously searched for an idea. He had turned some 20 pages and was reading about custard pudding when he heard a rumble of thunder.

"By my ears," he cried, "I believe we are going to have a shower."

He put down his cook book and went to the window, peering out. In the west the sky was fast becoming dark. Great clouds rolled themselves high above the treetops and even as he looked he saw a golden chain of lightning.

"I'll sit here for a bit," he thought, "and watch."

On came the clouds tumbling and

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He Packed the Freezer With Hailstones

rolling. Now they were above the hutch and down came the rain. The sky was fierce and beautiful and the great boughs of the oak tree creaked, their green leaves whispering the wonder of it all.

The rain fell faster and on the roof of the rabbit hutch Bun heard a rat-a-tat. Curious, he ran to the door and looked out. Something hard and cold hit the tip of his nose. Peering into the garden Bun saw that all around lay tiny icy balls.

"By my ears," he cried, "it's hail!" His brow wrinkled, he raised one ear. "Heigh-ho, heigh-ho, I've a bright idea."

Fetching his new shiny pail from a peg in the kitchen he rushed into the garden and gathered as many hailstones as his pail would hold. All the while he broke into ripples of laughter, muttering, "Something cool and refreshing, something cool and refreshing." Against his soft little body the rain and hail fell but Bun cared not for that. He was thinking of other things.

A large bowl of raspberries sat on the top shelf of the cupboard. Bun got them down and crushing them with a fork was quite unmindful of the spattering red juice. A large teaspoonful of sugar, then another, and if you'll believe it a third, went into that raspberry juice. A cup of water, too, and some whole round berries. Bun tasted it with the aid of his paw six times. "De-lic-ious!" he whispered and then took a seventh taste.

Out came the freezer from the bottom shelf. Bun filled the can of it with the pink sugary mixture, not quite filling it, for he had had seven tastings. Setting the can in the freezer, he packed it all around with the icy hailstones and a sprinkling of salt.

On the floor, the cookbook, face down to custard pudding, lay unnoticed. On the hook, his apron which he wore in the kitchen hung forgotten. Bun was excited. Not to his knowledge had raspberry sherbet ever been served in the summer in that wood, for who before him had thought of using hailstones to freeze it? Who, indeed? At the thought of Mole's surprise, Bun chuckled.

The thunder had become a distant rumble, the wind had passed on to other oak trees. The air was still again and hot.

Bun placed his hind paw on the freezer to steady it and gripping the handle turned it around and around for all the world like an organ-grinder.

"Heigh-ho," he began, and then burst into song:

"Rain and thunder
Sent the hail,
Filled to the brim
Bun's shiny pail,
That Bun might serve
In summer heat
A cool dessert
For a tasty treat."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

MORE instruction on the spotting of vowels in cryptic messages: Repeated letters in words constitute another important factor in distinguishing the vowels from the consonants. Thus, in 3-letter sequences having the first and third letters alike, if the middle letter is a consonant, the repeated letter is usually a vowel, as in *Legend, foiling,* etc.; and if the middle letter is a vowel, the repeated letter will ordinarily be a consonant, as in *ninth, rotate,* etc. Of course, there are exceptions to all rules, and we might find such words as *liaison, casts,* and *awkward,* which did not follow exactly to form.

The Greenlawn, L. I., reader who submitted the following crypt purposely avoided using certain letters:

OYSTER FAR FORM KIUR SAR

XTSL KATY PAOYE AY MUTI-

FAUS EAKZ XLTIC RAOYD IUER

ZYTSM HTYZ RUBY TYSA

MAKZM PAB STYR EAII.

2. Letter-Changing

LETTER-CHANGING is not always confined to mere words. Sometimes names are involved, and today we find BESS wishing she might change her name to KATE. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try making the change in five moves.

3. How Many Apples?

A FARMER had some apples, and he arranged them in 9 piles, the first pile containing 8 apples, the ninth pile 40 apples, but each pile containing the same number of apples more than the previous pile. How many apples did he have?

4. A Reducing Exercise

AWADENA, Iowa, reader suggests starting with the word SPEARING, and reducing it by one letter at a time, always leaving a correct word each step, the letters of which appear in the same order.

5. Phonetic Rebus

THE following rebus, submitted by a Fargo, N. D., reader, represents in phonetic rebus form a 9-letter word. It may be that you will have to look to some other country to find the answer.

NNNNR

(Answers Among Advertisements)

What They Say

Opportunity

"I believe firmly that the advance that the world has made since the middle of the nineteenth century has been due to the governmental guarantees of freedom that reserves to the individual the right to make the widest use of his powers of invention, his genius for organization, his ability and willingness to work for his own advancement. It seems to me that the first requisite for continued advance is the preservation of that principle of freedom of opportunity."—*Herman H. Lind.*

Man First

"I want neither the present system of machine domination for the benefit of finance-capitalism, nor the proposed system of machine domination for the benefit of an army of public officials. To me, man must come first, machinery second."—*Ralph Borsodi.*

Impersonalizing

"If we are going to talk about people, we ought to carry both our thoughts and our conversation farther and let our talk grow from the personal subject to the impersonal one."—*Margaret Culkin Banning.*

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club From Jack Clark, Houston, Texas

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and the 10 Judged to Be the Best Will Be Published, With Names of Senders, on Aug. 21. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to the Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Doll Dresses

EVERY season there is a new doll introduced on the market to excite the Christmas buyers. And the doll usually appears with just enough of a wardrobe to take her through the holidays.

A woman in our town thought about this, and she accordingly started a home industry to adequately dress the Christmas doll. Her plan is to select the two most popular dolls of a season, and design and make their dresses. The dresses she pins onto the rectangular pieces of white cardboard and sells them through novelty shops, gift shops, and by personal order, for 50 and 75 cents each.

The doll dresses have sold very quickly, for they are of quaint styles, and made to fit the particular dolls. There is always a variety to choose from—gay gingham prints bound in bias tape, bright beach suits with large sun hats, and dainty organdies trimmed with hand embroidery and lace and matched with party organdie bonnets.—Freda T., Tulsa, Okla.

Daily Anecdote

'Contriving Time'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME men, in the midst of a busy life, discover time for self-improvement, others contrive it—drawing from the passage of time precious moments for study and practice that seemed literally not to exist. Such a one was James Sharples, the artist.

As a youth working long hours as a blacksmith, Sharples sought diligently for some opportunity to practice the art of drawing. But no time seemed available. Finally he devised the following plan:

"I applied for and obtained the heaviest smith work," he explained, "and for this reason: The time required for heating the heaviest iron work was so much longer than that required for heating the lighter that it enabled me to secure a number of spare minutes in the course of a day. These I carefully employed in making diagrams in perspective upon the sheet-iron castings near by."

Succeed in Something

IT IS better, no doubt, to attempt too much than too little. But it is far better to succeed in something than to fail in everything by trying too much.—*The Houghton Line.*

Brevities

Atlanta Georgian: If all of the red tape were laid end to end, we imagine there would be a government investigation to see what it was doing there.

San Francisco Chronicle: A Californian has transmuted costly platinum into less expensive gold. It is interesting, but possibly not the solution the Treasury wants.

Nashville Tennessean: By now the public is also becoming familiar with the features of Mr. Landon's horse.

Office Economist: Those who sit around and wait for Prosperity will always work for those who don't.

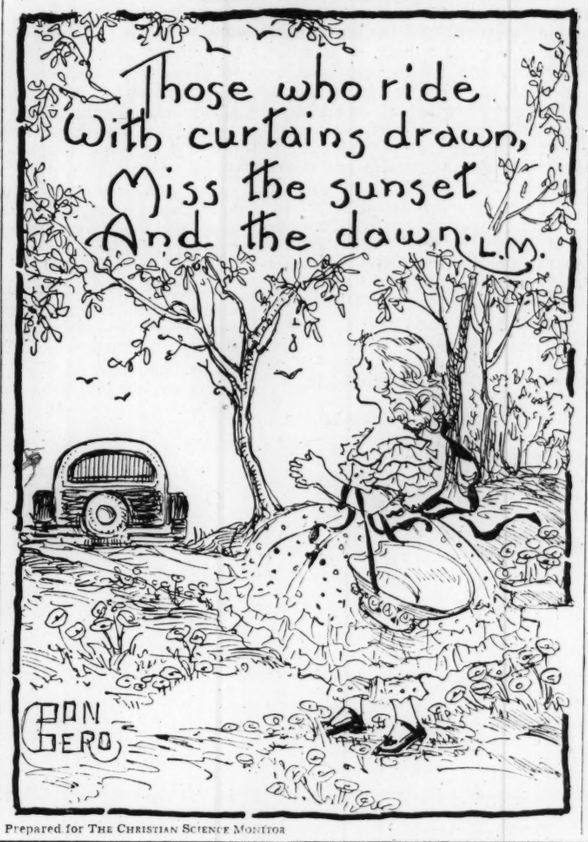
Barron's: A third party has organized and will campaign for Lemke over the radio. You tear the top off an old mortgage and mail it in for a cash award.

Milwaukee Journal: A loud speaker was installed at a western wedding. That rumble as of distant thunder was the groom, swallowing his adam's apple.

Detroit Free Press: These architects who try to make new houses look very old might try renting them for a year.

Los Angeles Times: Simile for the week: As neglected as a stairway in an American skyscraper.

Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

'Unseeing' Headlight Glare

WHEN driving at night I try to "unsee" the glare of approaching headlights instead of allowing myself to be temporarily blinded. I know that no matter how dazzling is the light coming toward me, it cannot absorb the light cast by my headlights; and therefore there is actually no less light in front of me. I keep my eyes on the road, perhaps a bit to the right, resisting the temptation to look full into the coming lights. (Were I to do so, of course, my road ahead would suddenly seem blurry-black.)

So, by "unseeing" the glare, and keeping my gaze on my own side of the road, I seldom have any difficulty in passing cars at night.—E. R. G., Wellesley, Mass.

Anticipating Car Movements

TO ANTICIPATE the moves of other autoists is oft times the means of avoiding trouble. I have found it helpful, when driving in a line of traffic, to watch through the rear window and windshield of the car ahead of me, and thus observe the movements of the car in front of that one. By watching this second car I have been able to anticipate the moves of the car immediately in front of me, and thus come to a stop gradually, rather than have to apply the brakes suddenly.

Coming to a stop gradually also helps the car behind.

This practice is particularly useful on main highways where cars are moving at a fair rate of speed.—Walter M., M., Swampscott, Mass.

The Greatest Things

THE best day: To-day.

The greatest deceiver: One who deceives himself.

The greatest mistake: Giving up.

The most expensive indulgence: Hate.

The cheapest, stupidest, and easiest thing to do: Finding fault.

The greatest trouble maker: Talking too much.

The worst bankrupt: The soul that has lost its enthusiasm.

The best teacher: One who makes you want to learn.

The best part of any one's religion: Gentleness and cheerfulness.

The meanest feeling: Jealousy.

The greatest need: Common sense.

—*Osman.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Between each word . . ." (H. E. C.)—The correspondent cites the following portion of a sentence taken from a recent magazine: ". . . and the leaving of a space between each word." He says:

> My understanding is that the word *between* has as a part of its origin a word meaning "two"; and this, of course, would necessitate a different expression of the thought. Please state the correct form, using some other example.

Since *between* carries definitely the thought of "two"—the Anglo-Saxon roots being *be,* "by," and *tweonum* (dative plural of *tweon*), "double, twain" (allied to *twa,* "two")—the word is incorrectly used in the construction submitted. The portion of the sentence should be made to read: ". . . and the leaving of a *space between each two words,*" or ". . . *space after each word.*"

Incidentally, this illogical and obviously incorrect use of "between" is rather more widespread than the average reader may suspect; but, fortunately, it is unlikely to insinuate itself into our language as a recognized idiom. The following examples have been taken from manuscripts passing over the editor's desk, and the needed corrections are suggested:

Between each number, the pianist retired from the platform (*after each number*).

Flowers had been planted between each house in the block (*beside each house* or *between each two houses*).

The farmers were reaping a harvest of melons between each row of fruit trees (*between the rows of fruit trees*).

The batter stalled for time by stepping out of the box between every ball (*after every ball* or *between balls*).

While we are on the subject of "between," we might well recall that since the word is most commonly used as a preposition, the substantives governed by it should be in the objective case. Therefore, we shall expect to hear less and less of "between you and I"!

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

What Is It?

THIS simple yet exciting game can be played by any number of players, with adaptation, in this way:

With the exception of two guests, who will act as entertainers, the players stand in a row with their eyes blindfolded, and one hand (left) behind their backs.

Certain unusual and queer-shaped objects, previously chosen by the entertainers, are passed consecutively down the line, each player being allowed to handle each article for about 10 seconds. Then all remove blindfolds and write down what they think the objects were. (Such things as potatoes, candle-wax, penholders, putty, peas, pins, etc., may be used.)

At the end of the allotted time the papers are collected, and the one with the least number of mistakes is the winner.

The sequel to this, often played in conjunction with it, may be used:

The entertainers (behind a screen or in an adjoining room) make certain noises with either whistles, scissors, doors, windows, etc., etc. After each noise the players have to make a guess at what they think the sound is. This game is reasonably quiet, though it proved both baffling and exciting; and the number of mistakes made is truly funny.—Doris A. M., Stanmore Common, Middlesex, Eng.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

(St. Cloud News)

St. Cloud, Fla.

MRS. JENNIE C. PAYNE of South New York Avenue is a busy little woman, making others happy. For nine years she has been making up garments from remnants given by friends, also materials purchased with odd change handed to her by others. Scraps left from her cuttings are then worked into quilt tops, which she presents to the various churches to use as they see fit.

Mrs. Payne finds pleasure and pastime in this work. When asked by the interviewer if she tired of her work she replied: "If I did I would quit, because I don't have to do it." She expects soon to reach the mark of 1300; that is, to have completed that many articles of clothing in the period that she has been doing this work.

This does not include lots of handkerchiefs and incidentals. Most of her work has been for school-age children, but she does not forget the babies, even favoring them with finished quilts. Wherever Mrs. Payne sees the need she places some of her work. All this she does aside from caring for her aged mother.

In Lighter Vein

The Excuse

He knew all about boats, he cheerily informed the boat-hirer in the Scottish harbor, and promptly proceeded to display his knowledge by taking a seat facing the bow, at the same time proceeding to put the oars in the rowlocks.

"But ye'll never row a boat like that, man," the boat-hirer objected, "Ye're sitting the wrang wey roon."

"That's all right," the other reassured him. "I'm lefthanded."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Answers

"May I have your autograph?"

Happy

The new electric refrigerator was turned on after two-year-old Jewell Ann was in bed. Next morning when she came downstairs she heard the refrigerator motor running and with a perplexed look gazed around the room. Finally she spied the refrigerator and located the sound.

"Mother," she exclaimed, "the new refrigerator likes us so well it's purring."—*Boston Globe.*

Learned Scholar

The father was endeavoring to teach his young son a lesson in grammar during the dinner hour, and chose as his topic "Negatives and Affirmatives."

"Now, my son," he said, "if your mother was to ask you if you wanted another piece of pie, and you said 'No', what would that be?"

"A fib," came the prompt answer.

Just One

"Princess Ingrid's twenty-sixth birthday on Saturday was the first that she had celebrated in Denmark since her arrival as a bride less than a year ago."—*Daily paper.*

It's nice to know that even princesses only have one a year.—*Punch.*

His Pet

Young Man: "Marriage seems to be out of the question for us just now. Why, darling, I couldn't keep a mouse."

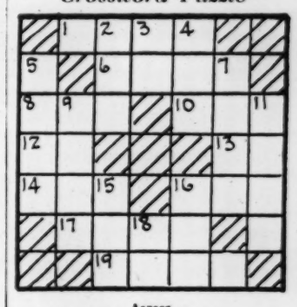
Young Lady (still hopeful): "Certainly you may, dear. I am very fond of them."

The Busy Corner

Wife: "Where can I put this so I won't forget it before I go out?"

Husband: "In front of the mirror."

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Assist.
6. Wander about.
8. Appendage.
10. Hitherto.
12. Conjunction.
13. Therefore.
14. Seed of a fabaceous vine.
16. Gibbon.
17. Century plant.
19. Distant.

Down

2. Unit of work.
3. Behold.
4. Compensate.
5. Cease.
7. Tableland.
9. Open space.
11. Wrongful act.
15. Winglike part.
16. Meadow.
18. Preposition.

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

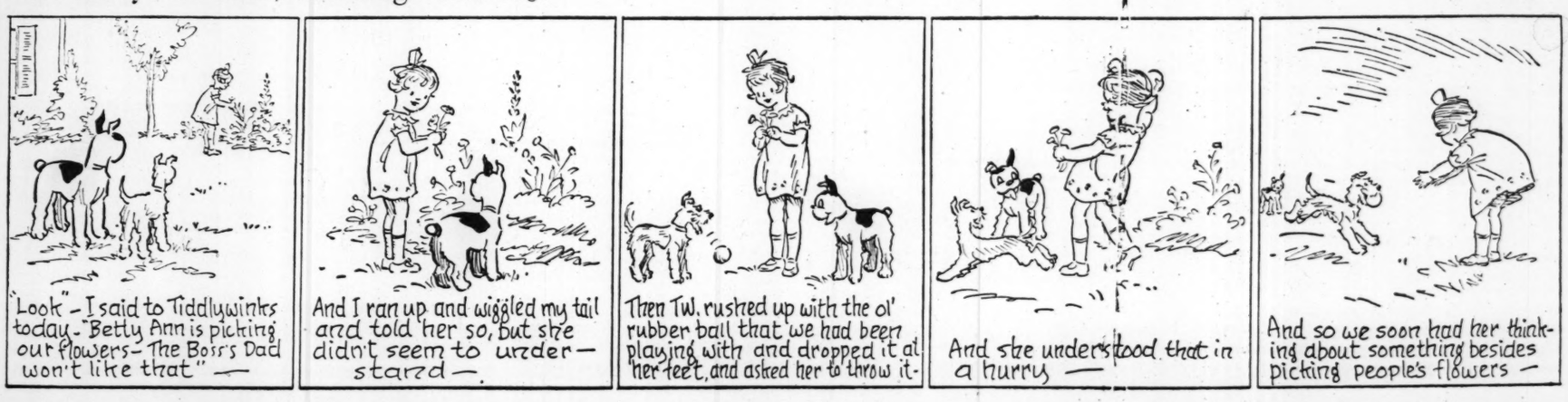
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Couple of Landlubbers*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE FEELS REPAID FOR ALL HIS WORK ON HIS "REVOLVO" NOW THAT HE GOT IN THE NEWSREELS ....
BUT I'M GLAD HE'S THROUGH WORKING ON INVENTIONS .... IT MADE ME UNEASY
WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR EXCITEMENT ?
WE MIGHT GET OUR BOAT OUT
SAY ... WHY CAN'T WE RIG UP OUR BOAT WITH A SAIL, LIKE A REGULAR BOAT ! MY DAD WOULD HELP ....
IT SOUNDS LIKE FUN
BESIDES ... I HAVE ALWAYS FELT NAUTICAL !
I KNOW YOU HAVE ... BUT WHAT HAS BEING GOOD OR BAD TO DO WITH BEING A SAILOR ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Watch Dogs*

By CARMACK


"Look" - I said to Tiddlywinks today - "Betty Ann is picking our flowers - The Boss's Dad won't like that" —
And I ran up and wiggled my tail and told her so, but she didn't seem to understand —.
Then TW. rushed up with the ol' rubber ball that we had been playing with and dropped it at her feet, and asked her to throw it-
And she understood that in a hurry —
And so we soon had her thinking about something besides picking people's flowers —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Time for Honesty

"NO MORE subtle diplomatic document was ever penned," is the description which the Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives to the joint communiqué recording the decisions of the recent three-power Locarno Conference in London.

The communiqué announced agreement to arrange with Germany and Italy to attend a meeting of all former signatories to the Locarno treaty — a treaty which vanished out of being this spring when France initialed a military alliance with Russia and Germany remilitarized the Rhineland. The communiqué provided that the first item of business on the agenda of the forthcoming conference would be the drafting of a new Locarno treaty to replace the old, and the second item, "if progress can be made," would be discussion in a widened conference of "other matters affecting European peace."

Now the catch in all these fine words is that the first, the vital, the needed work to be done in behalf of European peace is made the secondary item on the Locarno agenda. The catch in these words is that the communiqué gives an appearance of agreement when there is little agreement and is so conditional that the conference can end without even beginning to take up the essential problems. The communiqué implies progress when failure is provided for in advance.

This is what the Paris correspondent of the New York Times calls, and no doubt rightly, a "subtle diplomatic document." Yes, it may be subtle, but a better word for it would be dishonesty. Not legal dishonesty, not technical dishonesty; but moral dishonesty. And this is the single reason why more genuine progress is not being made in creating and preserving peace in the world today.

Subtlety is a nice method of toying with the symptoms of war. Honesty alone will come to grips with the origins of war. There is too much subtlety and not enough principle being applied to the cause of world peace. There is too much clever diplomacy and not enough moral honesty, and we believe that the crisis of peace has reached an extremity when moral honesty can no longer be safely denied. If the statesmen insist upon putting the practical above all else, we think they will find that honesty is practical politics and that it will win rewards and appeal to constituents because honesty produces at one and the same time that which is both right and beneficial.

In these columns a few days ago we asked the question: "Does the peace machinery of the world need reforming or do we?" This fancy Locarno communiqué adds one new point to the conclusions which we found inescapable. Both in Manchuria and Ethiopia the League of Nations failed to stop war because in neither case did it take sanctions against war. In Manchuria, sanctions were never voted; in Ethiopia, effective sanctions were never authorized. They were not authorized, it seems to us, because the members of the League thus far have been unwilling, not unable, to authorize them and they have been unwilling to join in enforcing peace because they have been unwilling to join in promoting justice, in rectifying the wrongs, real or fictitious, which give rise to war.

The cagey agenda of the coming Locarno conference aims heavily at more promises to keep the peace and hedges completely on any genuine effort to help create a peace more worth keeping and more capable of being kept.

Does the League need reforming or do we?

There are two methods for revising treaties. Article XIX of the League Covenant is the method provided for the revision of treaties by agreement. War is the method of revising treaties by force. Can we expect to preclude revision of treaties by war until we are ready to revise treaties by peace? Can we expect to enforce good international law until we are willing to revise bad international law?

Olympic Sportsmanship

NEVER has the world had more need of the Olympic ideal than at this moment. To spread sportsmanship, even more than sports, was the goal of the men, led by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who revived the ancient Greek games in the modern world. What they wanted was less a physical culture project than a moral movement. And truly it is the mental and moral qualities developed by sports which are most precious.

The world today is not lacking in men of physical strength, but it exhibits no surplus of spiritual stamina. Bodily skill is more common than moral courage. Sports have spread not only into nations but into strata of society where they were unknown when the modern Olympic Games were started. The 2000 athletes engaged at Berlin are the selected representatives of millions who are only less expert at the sports involved. This is one of the chief explanations of the constant smashing of records —in 1932 twenty new Olympic marks were set in the twenty-three track and field events for men.

What would an ancient Greek think of half a hundred "barbarian" peoples who would now beat him at his own games? Or of the prowess of women athletes—who would not have been permitted even to witness the original Olympics? Probably the old humanist would not have relished some of the emphasis on mechanics and on organization. He would have questioned the tendency to commercialize sports and overstress the spectator's share in them.

But our ancient Greek would be pleased with the excellence of the performances with the enthusiasm for sports and with the genuine sportsmanship of the modern Olympics. Recalling that his own games were discontinued when they became professional combats he might regret the excessive nationalism which forgets that the games are tests of individual skill rather than of how many points can be scored by men from a certain race—no, men from a certain territory.

But he would applaud incidents like that at Berlin the other day when Lutz Long, Germany's best broadjumper, showed genuine pleasure in the world's record of Jesse Owen, though it meant his own defeat. He would have smiled when the two walked back arm in arm — and 100,000 Germans cheered. He would have been pleased at the grace with which Britain, mother of modern sports, accepts a minor place among track and field competitors.

He might feel that here, if these moderns will only develop it, is enough ability to give and take, enough respect for good in the other fellow, enough understanding that even in sports some of the greatest triumphs are of the spirit—enough real sportsmanship to meet the threat of national and racial intolerance, enough self to save self-government.

Gambling Out of Hand

GIVE gambling an inch and it will take a nation. Once betting exploiters gain a foothold, mass deception does the rest. In Boston, for example, a modified form of roulette known as "beano" is stirring up hundreds of complaints from merchants and social workers. Beano started as a money-making auxiliary in local church vestries, subject to municipal regulation. Gaining a hold with that "harmless" inch, it has expanded to the point where miniature Monte Carlos have elbowed legitimate business places off some of the principal streets.

Fake appeal to charity is one of organized gambling's main beguilements whether the medium is pari-mutuel betting which takes the states into partnership or lottery sweepstakes that make hospitals their pseudo-beneficiaries. It disguises the promoter's money-making intentions and eases the conscience of those who would excuse their liking for games of chance. If charity is the end and not the means, why do promoters always take the bulk of the winnings and give charity a meager fraction, if anything, of the pot? Why don't promoters take the short end? Or better still, why don't patrons give the money directly to exploited beneficiaries instead of dropping the biggest part into the cash registers of commercialized gambling?

"Beano is getting completely out of hand," Mayor Mansfield remarked on his departure for Europe. That is usually the outcome of trying to temporize with something fundamentally wrong. Sponsors of the beano racket have been getting bolder in flouting local licensing laws which provide that no cash prizes be awarded and that the profits must be used entirely for charitable, religious or educational purposes. Protests are pouring in upon the City Council and police commissioner. It's an old story. The moral is plain: Give gambling an inch and—!

Noise and Nuisance

THE circus calliope and the political band wagon of yesterday have become the sound truck of these noisy times. Unfortunately, today's blatant motorized wagon, with its glaring posters and shining loudspeakers, blares its message the year round.

Anybody's soap, your neighborhood theater, and "contests of skill" shriek their allurement from the sound truck for all but a short period at election time when political pleadings crowd them out. Raucous recordings are broadcast to the skies and the ears of the passer-by are assaulted with pep talks designed to sell anything from shoe polish to dentistry.

Some day peace-loving citizens of the towns and cities are going to rise in their wrath and tear the sound wagon's body from its chassis. Already the efforts of noise abatement committees in many communities have been instrumental in banning these untiring publicity pluggers from the streets.

The aura of romance that surrounded the old-time band wagon might be traceable to its picturesqueness—and its infrequent airing. But the sound truck fears neither wind nor rain, nor darkness, nor shuns the most tranquil country road or quiet residential street.

The sound truck is a nuisance. It should be quickly consigned to the limbo to which it rightfully belongs.

The Right to Amend

Book News of the Day

THE ability of an author even of recognized ability to establish an admittedly questionable or unpopular premise is so rarely encountered that it should be noted and commended. This has been accomplished, at least measurably, by Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton, in his book, THE COMMERCE POWER *versus* STATES RIGHTS (Princeton University Press, $2.50), just now published.

There has long existed, and still remains, the consoling and gratifying realization, cherished by the American people, that whatever may be found wrong with the Constitution may be remedied or cured by amendment. That, it may be said, is as true today as it has always been. It is a fact established because that privilege is vouchsafed by the plain language of that document itself.

* * *

Professor Corwin, despite his refusal to concur in many of the majority decisions of the Supreme Court construing and interpreting the laws and determining their constitutionality, comes to the conclusion that the problems presented "are much too intricate for the gross, fumbling hand of Amendment to deal with." From this it follows, he finds, "that we must still trust the Court, as we have so largely in the past, to correct its own errors."

The study carried on has been directed chiefly to those cases arising from conflicts between the legislative and the judicial branches of government in dealing with and regulating interstate commerce. Professor Corwin refuses to be reconciled to the prevailing court dictum in declaring unconstitutional the original Child Labor Law.

The author arrays against that decision earlier cited cases in which he insists precedents were established to support the minority view upholding the right of Congress, under the commerce clause, to prohibit as well as to regulate trade between the states. His view is not without support from many constitutional authorities.

* * *

Professor Corwin brings convincing argument, supported by the considered language of the Court itself, in presenting his case. And he inquires, significantly, what, precisely, is the amending power in the circumstances now existing? "It might," he observes, "impose a curb on judicial review, and perhaps ought. Even so, we would still have the Court with us, and indeed could not get along without it. The problem would, therefore, still remain of gearing it into the rest of national government, of rendering it a co-operative part of that government. Is the Court to be deprived of its primary function of interpreting the law? If so, in what organ of government is this function to be vested?"

The not wholly unreasonable view is expressed that whatever is amiss through adherence to precedent or through disregard of or disrespect for precedent can be best remedied by the court in correcting its own obvious errors. Even the courts disclaim the binding force of *stare decisis* as a universal, inexorable command.

F. L. P.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Toy Guns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article in one of your recent issues on the "anti-toy gun tin soldier movement" has been called to my attention.

May I call to your attention a Detroit newspaper editorial which seems to me so much more American:

"Toy Guns—Tin Soldiers

"Just who is behind the current anti-toy-gun-tin-soldier movement? One Chicago judge has been prevailed upon to warn parents against giving their children toy pistols, lest the use of such playthings lead to crime. An anti-toy-gun week was held in the public schools. Equally foolish attempts have been made to suppress the tin soldier.

"As for toy guns, every normal boy goes through the 'pioneer' stage when he imagines he's a hunter, an Indian fighter or a cowboy. Just now he's a 'G'-man, out to get the public enemy. That toy pistol of his may help him build up pride in government service, and teach him that crime does not pay.

"Every young boy ought to be allowed to play with the toy gun, and every older boy ought to know how to shoot well with a real gun. Until the professional pacifists first eliminate the gangster, the professional gunman and the murderer, who seem always able to procure firearms and to learn the use of them, we should not think of denying to law-abiding citizens a chance to gain proficiency in the use of arms. And until something is done to stop the military training of millions of children in such countries as Russia, Italy, France and Germany, we will be enemies of our country if we allow our youngsters to grow up without skill in arms."

Saginaw, Mich. CHARLES J. KOEHLER

No Toy Guns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some months ago the Monitor had a good editorial on toy pistols, and it said the F. W. Woolworth Company had decided *not* to carry any more such toys in certain of its stores. I made good use of that paper in St. Petersburg, Fla., presenting the marked editorial to the managers of three chain stores in that city.

While in Altoona, Penna., yesterday, I checked six different chain stores and found all of them with toy gun stocks. The buyer at one said, "I'll not handle them if you can get all the other stores to agree likewise." The manager of another was very receptive to the idea of eliminating that type of toy from his counters, and asked me to write him a letter of protest against toy guns.

One of the buyers said that F. W. Woolworth & Co. had ordered $3,000,000 worth of toy gun stock for their Christmas season.

World disarmament is a longed-for event, and should begin at home with the youngsters. Surely there are better types of toys than pistols and guns which often direct the thoughts of children to murder, warfare and fear.

LAWRENCE N. THORNTON

Hollidaysburg, Penna.

Getting More Neighborly

Racey in the Montreal Star

Wayfarers—Warp and Woof

RUNNING through the pattern of that crowded fabric we call our past, curious compositions of form and color occur here and there, singularly independent yet related by virtue of a common background. These odd and interesting motifs are our social adventures on trains.

They have nothing whatever to do with a mechanical daily trip on a twelve-ride ticket, whereby the traveler snuggles into his newspaper, immediately behind another snuggler, in a small green plush seat of an American railway coach. That is all warp and woof of a plain, all-over weave. The brighter areas in our own textile's locomotive panels are woven against an interior setting, in a second-class compartment of a European train.

Where are they now, those fellow-passengers, some of whom were difficult but most of whom were even more friendly than one would wish? For an hour, half a day, perhaps a whole day, they have given us the benefit of their views on all things under the sun, from kitchen coal to the Treaty of Versailles. They have shared with us their biscuits, sandwiches and magazines; shifted our luggage; told us why their son's wife bobbed her hair, and asked our advice about pruning an ancient apple tree.

Sitting face to face with a small group, as one does in continental or British trains, we have wondered if Ian Hay did not embrace a particularly exclusive coterie when we heard him tell an American audience that the Englishman's chief ambition in life is to get a railway compartment all to himself. Mr. Pickwick could have encountered no stranger more genial than the nimble grandmother from Cleckheaton en route to Liverpool. She began by approving of our umbrella, our American shoes, our teeth, and ended by giving us, from her own vast experience, a wealth of helpful information concerning the feeding of fowls.

* * *

The Cumberland Mountain people who, in the absence of porters, got out onto the platform and heaved our bags aboard, and the woman who lived in Reading, "in a lurvly plice," stand out in glowing hues. The latter, we recall, had a pretty niece who "married well off" and went to live in "Spine," whither her aunt could have voyaged, bulging handbag and all, "if it wasn't for the 'eat," but when she thought of that—

There is one scene, however, richly blended into the recent portion from our loom, in which we see ourselves merely as an audience, in the dim shadow of a railway carriage crossing the Yorkshire dales. We have left behind us the black, industrial region around Keighley and Huddersfield and Bradford, the sooty stacks, the grim and grimy walls of worsted mills; and are gazing contentedly out of the window at the soft, green fields which slip so smoothly past. The stone walls marking the boundaries of land are lower, less blackened than those which go wriggling, like raveled wool in the distance, up the slopes of the moors.

"Sithee!" exclaims a deep voice, rising a trifle thickly, as if through several fathoms in the well of silence at the opposite end of the carriage, "We're at the finish of woolen and the beginning of cotton." All we can see is a view of water-color freshness, meadows silvered with daisies, lambs in the shade of trees. We are evidently approaching the bounds of Lancashire.

Our informant, we now notice, is an aged countryman, dressed in his best suit for the trip to town. His trousers bag at the knees. He has worn them a long, long time for Sundays and market days, but the cloth is a product of the local sheds; it will be worn, cut over, for many years in the future, by his grandsons after he has done with it. His thick-soled boots are polished to the brightness of a leather looking-glass. The red tie, and the pink rose in his buttonhole, and the gold band around his walking stick are the little outward badges of rural respectability. Both he and the traveler to whom his remark is addressed would be irresistible subjects to the painter of character portraits. They appear to be well-preserved, immaculate gentlemen, each aglow with the clear, red color of English cheeks, brighter by contrast with their silken, snowy hair. They have much in common, even childhood memories of the aftermath of the Crimean War. That happened awhile ago, too. Things have changed. There is a slight diversion of opinion concerning the merits of the change, but that is not astonishing. They represent classes of society which lie very far apart.

* * *

The gentleman in the pale gray, neatly tailored suit, wearing a tie of a slightly darker shade of gray, and grasping his walking stick with well-gloved, slender hands, glances over the valley in the direction pointed out.

"Snowden's place near here, I believe?" he inquires in the educated speech his appearance would lead one to expect.

"Back yonder," the farmer tells him. How different their paths have been during and since the Siege of Sevastopol one can only conjecture. By what varying routes they have reached their comparable yet differently constituted positions of philosophic commentator we shall never know. But the half hour we spend in their presence, listening to their gentle give-and-take of conversation, will remain a cherished fragment in that piece we call the past.

The farmer is as much at home imparting humble information as to when it is cattle market at Skipton as the other is in tracing the line of a Roman road. Bacon is a topic of tremendous interest to both. It is the farmer who criticizes the "Bacon Board," declaring, "If things keeps on i' this way, t'bacon will disappear from t'breakfast table." He discourses at length on the various ways of cooking that commodity, offering the strange conclusion that it is best to soak the bacon for twenty-four hours and then "bile" it. His wife doesn't agree. He adds indulgently: "She thinks she knows something about cooking, you know."

It is the educated gentleman who observes the guard's—should we say conductor's—neglect of the consonant "W" in the names of towns. "Curious thing," he says, with interest, "the way people leave the 'W' out of 'Kettlewell,'" to which the farmer heartily responds with, "Aye, the Yorkshireman's ower fond of vowels. If there's an extra vowel anywhere he'll knock it into a diphthong, he *will* that!"

"Sithee!" he starts again, after a few minutes' silence, "there's one of your old Roman roads. An' monny a peddlar's carried his pack ower that. One woman, I remember, used to weave her cloth in her cottage and carry a load of it on her back from Skipton Bridge to Oxenhope, and sell it and go back home with a load of something else. Good old days, *them* was."

"Well," replies his companion, with a smile, "I think there is a great deal in the present, and we should be very thankful for what we have now."

PEARL P. STRACHAN

The Wide Horizon

Futility of Fences

By Kate M. Archibald

SEATTLE

RATIFICATION by the United States Senate of a treaty with Canada to preserve the sockeye salmon run of the Pacific Northwest represents another step in the development of the potential little league of nations which exists in this part of the continent. A step, not a big one, but a forward one in the practice of internationalism.

Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, to begin with, are one economic unit. Men have had nothing to do with making this so; the two states and one province grew that way. The Douglas fir and western red cedar grow impartially up and down the western slopes of the three. The salmon and halibut that swim their waters know no flag nor customs. The three have the same features of evergreen beauty, mountains and waters.

Striding through this economic and social unit is the political barrier called "the border." Attempts to build tariff fences along this border, because unnatural, have always proved either troublesome or futile. Many of the fences have been torn down.

In the exploitation of scenic features a fence has never been built. The tourist is enticed with joint advertising and the "evergreen playground" is featured as an international unit. At the beginning of this season, for example, the Governors of Oregon and Washington, and Premier Patulla of British Columbia got together in the matter of providing courteous highway traffic service for summer tourists. Socially, too, the states and province find constant occasion for the interchange of visits, sports and ceremonies.

* * *

The classic example of co-operation is the International Fisheries Commission, created by treaty in 1924 and perpetuated by another in 1930 to first investigate and then preserve and restore the depleted halibut fishery. Not only has the commission restored the industry and become a permanent regulatory body, but they have become the model for international economic adjustment.

In the matter of salmon conservation progress has been slower. The valuable sockeye must pass through American waters before reaching its spawning grounds in British Columbia waters which affords American fishermen opportunity for the first major catch. For years the run has been diminishing from overfishing, and for twenty-five years Canada and individual Americans have tried to draw up a treaty for its conservation but have been blocked by American fish operators.

The recent treaty has been revised by these opposing interests and is far from satisfactory to many Canadians. It provides for eight years of preliminary study which Canadians feel is not so necessary as immediate regulation. It is, however, the first American agreement to a salmon treaty, and in the slow turns by which economic internationalism progresses it is a promise of the conservation of an important food source.

In the case of lumber the western red cedar is being marketed through an international bureau, and although there is a tariff fence, it is more on the order of Robert Frost's "good fences make good neighbors."

* * *

With Douglas fir the story is quite different and the fences are high and unneighborly. According to the American version the trouble began with the preferential trade agreements made among units of the British Empire in 1930 and 1932 which created a protected market for Canadian lumber. This enabled British Columbia to win the lead in the Douglas fir export market which Americans had always held.

This seemed bad enough but when the New Deal Government, last year, in reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, not only did not attempt to restore to American lumbermen their lost foreign trade but "deliberately handed over" a good slice of the domestic trade by lowering the tariff on Canadian lumber they experienced a sense of injustice.

The first mitigation for them came in the recent trade agreement with France in which the Government demanded some foreign trade advantages for American lumber. Great pressure is being brought to bear that in the coming agreement with Great Britain there may be further concessions which will restore in some measure the export fir trade.

A vision of the economic ties which bind not only the Pacific Northwest but the whole North American continent, was presented by Robert Cromie, owner and publisher of the Vancouver Sun, in an editorial on the reciprocal trade agreement of last year:

"The great good accomplished by this treaty is recognition of the principle that the economics of Canada and United States are one and indivisible. They are inseparable because the North American continent is a functional economic unit. You cannot separate the parts of the North American continent. . . . Canada and the United States, the two great nations of the continent, have got to work their way out together. Tariff barriers and all other mythical obstacles to the free development and free movement of goods and ideas and energies belong to yesterday. They are simply unnecessary and vicious barriers to the natural organic flow of North America's goods and services."